TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Showers. Temp. 49-37 (9-3). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 50-42 (10-6). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 57-46 (14-8). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 55-42 (13-9). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 63-39 (17-4). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 65-50 (20-10). Yesterday's temp. 60-55 (27-13).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria 8 S. | Lebanon 25 Pi.
Belgium 14 B.Fr. | Luxembourg 14 L.Fr.
Denmark 2.25 D.Kr. | Morocco 1.50 Dr.
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Germany 1 D.M. | Portugal 8 Esc.
Great Britain 10 P. | Spain 18 Ptas.
Greece 10 Drs. | Sweden 1.75 S.Kr.
India Rs. 3.75 | Switzerland 1.20 S.Fr.
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No. 28,076 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1973 Established 1887

Approved, Helped Plan Bugging

Nixon Ex-Aide Links Dean, Mitchell to Watergate Case

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, April 19 (WP).—Attorney General John N. Mitchell and White House counsel John Dean 3d approved and helped plan the Watergate political spying operation, according to President Nixon's former special assistant, Jeb Stuart Magruder.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Dean later arranged to buy the silence of the seven men convicted in the Watergate bugging, Mr. Magruder also has said.

Mr. Magruder, the deputy campaign manager for Mr. Nixon in last year's election, made these statements to federal prosecutors Saturday, according to three sources in the White House and the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

The sources said that Mr. Magruder is scheduled to testify before the grand jury investigating the Watergate case and is expected to repeat the statements under oath.

Indictments Expected

One source went so far as to say that Mr. Magruder's statements and other information developed by the prosecutors—especially regarding payments of cash to the conspirators—are expected to result in the criminal indictment of both Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Dean.

[Mr. Mitchell said in New York this morning that the report of his involvement was "nonsense." Mr. Magruder was said not to be at his home or his office in the Commerce Department.

[Mr. Dean, who has refused to discuss past allegations linking him to the case, took the unusual step of issuing a statement directly through his White House office, bypassing Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler's office. Mr. Dean said in part: "Some may hope or think that I will become a scapegoat in the Watergate case. Anyone who believes this does not know me, know the true facts nor understand our system of justice."

[Mr. Ziegler later said that Mr. Dean's statement came as a surprise to him and to President Nixon. He rebuked the White House counsel by saying that Mr. Nixon on Tuesday "made it quite clear the process that is now in progress is not a process to find scapegoats but a process of finding the truth."

[Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Dean had not resigned and asserted: "He's in his office. I don't know what he's doing. I assume he's tending to business of some sort."

[Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, meanwhile, announced he had disqualified himself from participating in the administration's investigation of the case because it involves people with whom "I have had personal and professional relationships." Mr. Kleindienst said he had decided, after a long meeting with the President on Sunday, to excuse himself from any participation in the investigation and requested Henry E. Petersen, assistant attorney general, to take full responsibility for the case.

[In another development, a Washington lawyer said that an unidentified client hid eight boxes of documents—including plans to bug the Democratic party's headquarters at the Watergate complex—that were removed

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)


Jeb Stuart Magruder NYT.


John W. Dean 3d. AP.


John N. Mitchell AP.

In Warning to Hanoi

U.S. Cites Truce Violations, Halts Aid Talks, De-Mining

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 19 (IHT).—The United States today suspended economic talks in Paris with North Vietnam and stopped all minesweeping in North Vietnamese waters because of alleged Communist truce violations in Indochina.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers, meanwhile, warned Hanoi that unless it lives up to the cease-fire's provisions, the United States will cancel plans to provide reconstruction aid.

The three developments were the latest moves in what appears to be a carefully orchestrated campaign here to underline U.S. displeasure with what Washington considers Hanoi's repeated breaches of the Paris peace accords, including infiltration of arms and men into South Vietnam and military activities in Laos and Cambodia.

State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray 3d told newsmen that Maurice Williams, the deputy director of the Agency for International Development, will return to Washington from his Paris meetings with Hanoi's representatives for "consultations."

Mr. Williams has been discussing with North Vietnamese officials American plans for providing aid to repair the war damage inflicted by U.S. bombers. He has returned to Washington twice before, the last time for six days, and last returned to Paris April 2.

The State Department spokesman was asked whether the Vietnam cease-fire was in danger of coming apart. He replied, "That is entirely a function of the actions of the other side, and the actions we have taken in recent days had a single purpose of placing heavy emphasis on that fact.

"The United States for its part is prepared to comply fully with the terms of the Paris agreement and to do so as promptly and effectively as possible."

Mr. Bray said: "North Vietnamese and their friends cannot reasonably expect to pick and choose as to those portions of the agreement they wish to observe and which they wish to disregard."

At the Pentagon, spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim said the suspension of minesweeping operations was ordered "because of the failure of the other side to abide by the agreements and assurances of Paris, because of continued cease-fire violations by the other side in South Vietnam and Laos, because of the other side's failures to respect the unilateral cease-fire declared by the government of Cambodia and because of the continued flow of enemy supplies into South Vietnam."

Laos Bombing

On Monday, U.S. planes resumed bombing North Vietnamese troop positions in Laos for the first time since a cease-fire was declared two months ago after the Pentagon reported that Communist forces overran a town defended by Laotian government troops.

Yesterday, however, the Laos raids were halted. The U.S. Pacific command, reporting bombing raids over Cambodia, made no mention of any more air attacks on Laos. The raids had aroused angry reaction from Congress.

A Pentagon spokesman parried all questions today about the Laotian military situation and whether bombing was to be continued.

On April 11 the Pentagon reported that North Vietnamese troop infiltration since the truce was signed in Paris Jan. 27 had rebuilt Communist strength in South Vietnam, in violation of the agreement, to a point equaling that on the eve of a big offensive a year ago.

Today, Mr. Rogers told a foreign-policy conference for business leaders he realizes it would be "unrealistic to expect peaceful habits to come easily to an area engaged in warfare for so long."

Hanoi's Retort

PARIS, April 19 (AP).—North Vietnam accused the United States today of violating the Vietnam peace agreement by unilaterally walking out of the five-week-old economic-aid talks between the two governments.

A Hanoi delegation statement, issued shortly after the United States announced the suspension of the talks, said U.S. negotiator Maurice Williams informed his opposite number, North Vietnamese Finance Minister Dang Viet Chau, at today's meeting "of his intention to suspend the work of the commission and that of the groups of experts."


United Press International.
WASHINGTON WELCOME—Deputy chief of 10-man Chinese delegation, Han Hsu, being greeted by representatives of State Dept. at airport yesterday. They arrived to open liaison office, ending 23-year diplomatic void between Peking and the United States.

Could Involve $120 Million

British Official Says EEC Is Victim of 'Fraud'

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, April 19 (NYT).—A British government official told the House of Commons today that the Common Market had fallen victim to acts of "fraud," perhaps involving millions of dollars.

The statement, by John Nott, minister of state for the Treasury, came in reply to questions about reports that about $120 million had disappeared from the budget funds of the European Economic Community for 1970. His questioners wanted assurances that such "absolute scandals" would not recur.

"Fraud has undoubtedly taken place in the European Economic Community," Mr. Nott said. There is some confusion where his figure of £50 million came from. I am not aware of any evidence that an amount of this order has been lost."

Common Market headquarters in Brussels had no immediate comment on Mr. Nott's statement. But officials there have been aware of the charges for some time. For example, the issue has been raised in the European Parliament at Strasbourg, with British members forcing the pace.

An official in Brussels, however, expressed surprise at the blunt words of Mr. Nott and commented that they reflected how intent the British seem to be in bringing Common Market institutions to a point of relative efficiency. He also said that tougher controls had been introduced, although the staff to investigate such charges was small.

Still unanswered, however, is what did happen to the money, which vanished well before Britain entered the community in January. The funds were part of the Common Agricultural Policy designed to subsidize farmers in the European Economic Community. Just who made the windfall profits is unknown.

The mystery was raised in the House by Eric Heffer, a Labor party member and opponent of British entry into the market.

He charged that there "was constant fraud in relation to the Common Market Agricultural Fund estimated at £40 million a year" and that "nobody seemed to know where this money was going."

The missing money is among the issues stirring members of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Vodka-Pepsi With a Champagne Chaser?

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, April 19 (NYT).—Pepsi-Cola was officially signed on today as the first American consumer product for sale in the Soviet Union. But how much Pepsi is distributed to Ivan Ivanov will depend on how much Soviet vodka John Doe consumes.

A five-year Pepsi-for-vodka contract was signed today by Donald M. Kendall, chairman of Pepsico, Inc., and A. I. Nikolayev, president of Soyuzplodoimport, at the Foreign Trade Ministry.

When Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev proposed a toast over Soviet champagne, Mr. Kendall commented: "I'll drink your champagne with pleasure but I think we should be drinking Pepsi and vodka." Mr. Patolichev, who had been hoping to include Soviet champagne in the deal, came back: "Well, this is for the possibilities of the next deal."

Pepsi's sales here are tied to sales in America of Stolichnaya vodka by Monsieur Henri, a Pepsico subsidiary. The agreement envisions an initial level of about 500,000 fifths of vodka.

Construction has begun on a Pepsi bottling plant in the Black Sea city of Novorossiysk. It is designed to produce 72 million bottles a year, starting in November, although Soviet officials are pressing for an earlier start.

Mr. Kendall acknowledged that the initial level of three million cases a year is a modest beginning, but he was enthusiastic about the Soviet market of 243 million people.

Pepsi is to be sold primarily in the resort areas of the Black Sea, Mr. Kendall said, although some will be shipped to Moscow.

U.S. Sees End of Arms-Cut Talks Deadlock

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 19 (NYT).—Administration officials said yesterday that a break seemed near in the lengthy impasse that has prolonged preliminary talks between nations of the Soviet bloc and NATO on ways to reduce their military forces in Central Europe.

The officials said that the preliminary talks in Vienna aimed at laying the groundwork for a full-scale conference next fall on reductions in force had been stalemated for two-and-a-half months over the question whether Hungary's forces and the Soviet troops based in that country should be included in any agreement.

Ambiguous Agreement

A deal worked out recently by the Soviet Union and the United States and some of their allies appears likely to resolve the problem, the officials said, and to produce an ambiguous agreement allowing the full-scale conference to take place in the fall.

The officials, in separate interviews, said that Jonathan Dean, chief American negotiator in Vienna, flew to Washington last weekend to consult here Monday on the latest developments. He later left for Brussels, to brief the NATO members' permanent representatives on the formula being worked out with the Russians.

Because of the secrecy of the talks, the officials were reluctant to provide details of the compromise, but it was understood to meet the Western request that Hungary participate in the full-scale conference without prejudicing the question whether forces on its soil would be subject to reduction.

In a related matter, it was disclosed that the National Security Council met at the White House last Thursday to discuss the full range of questions relating to the issue of force reductions. It reportedly approved American negotiating proposals that are to be submitted to the NATO allies for discussion this spring and summer in advance of the conference.

The conference has long been sought by the United States as a way to reduce the 310,000-man American force in Europe without compromising European security. The issue is regarded by officials here as extremely complex and probably more difficult to negotiate than the limitations on strategic arms, the talks on which it took two-and-a-half years to reach first agreement.

As Mideast Peace Step

Rogers Again Asks Suez Reopening

WASHINGTON, April 19 (Reuters).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers made a new call today for an Israeli-Arab agreement to reopen the Suez Canal as a step toward a Middle East peace settlement.

In his annual foreign policy report to Congress, he also described 1973 as a year of new negotiations and new relationships, with initiatives aimed at removing obstacles to European unity.

Mr. Rogers said that the Middle East was "the only remaining area of chronic conflict in the world where no negotiations are in progress." One of the United States' nine foreign policy aims in 1973, he said, would be to encourage the parties to initiate negotiations, directly or through a third party. But he warned that "outside forces cannot impose a settlement."

Stress on Europe

Mr. Rogers stressed Europe in discussing the eight other policy goals.

"First," he said, "we will cooperate with Europeans, Eastern and Western, in what we hope will be a decisive lowering of barriers to Europe's sense of unity—seeking to enhance mutual security through strategic arms limitations and mutual and balanced force reductions and to free the flow of peoples and ideas throughout the continent."

He also hoped:

● To help Asia build "its first period of peace in 40 years into a network of stability based on commitments to mutual noninterference."

● "To seek closer cooperation with Latin America in areas of common interest on global and hemispheric issues."

● To continue to broaden U.S. cultural and political relation-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

War-Crimes Expert Barred, Ellsberg Defense Rests Case

From Wire Dispatches

LOS ANGELES, April 19.—Defense attorneys for Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo jr. rested their case today after testimony by their last witness was barred by the judge.

An international-law expert, Princeton Prof. Richard Falk, had been called by the defense to testify about Vietnam "war crimes" and their relation to the case.

But after he had taken the stand and outlined his qualifications as an expert, U.S. District Court Judge W. Matt Byrne jr. ruled that questions concerning war crimes were irrelevant.

Defense attorneys then rested their case. The move came nearly eight weeks after the start of the trial of Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo on espionage, theft and conspiracy charges lodged after the 1971 leaking to the press of secret Defense Department papers on America's involvement in the war.

Ellsberg Tells of 'Crimes'

Yesterday, Mr. Ellsberg completed his testimony by telling the jury that the documents contained 1,000 pages depicting American war crimes and illegal actions—not by the troops in Vietnam, but by high officials in the U.S. government.

He testified that the actions were committed by "patriotic" but misled men.

Mr. Ellsberg had been on the witness stand for portions of five days, and he finished his testimony as he had started, speaking softly to the jury, almost in a lecturing tone.

He was asked by the chief prosecutor, David R. Nissen, if he did not believe that the papers contained material that was "evidence of United States war crimes," and he answered:

"Yes. I'm not a lawyer, but it appeared to me as I read through that there were illegal actions, of which I took part, unfortunately."

'Crime Against Peace'

"Yes, I think the material [in the papers] on the planning in 1964-65, and the planning in 1954 to violate the agreement in Geneva were a crime against the peace," he said, adding that the papers did not depict crimes of "the battlefield," such as My Lai.

He described as "illegal action" the alleged American support for the overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963 and the later "Rolling Thunder" program of bombing North Vietnam.

"This was high-level Wash-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Nixon Tells Jews Russians Won't Reimpose Tax

WASHINGTON, April 19 (Reuters).—President Nixon assured American Jewish leaders today that the Soviet Union had suspended and would not reimpose its controversial education tax on Russian Jews emigrating to Israel.

Mr. Nixon told the group that he could give such assurance on the basis of communications with Kremlin leaders. His remark, which was coupled with an appeal for support of a proposal to grant tariff concessions to the Soviet Union, was reported by White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler.

Mr. Nixon's statement to the group of 15 American Jewish leaders went further than reports yesterday that said only that the Soviet Union had suspended the tax.

Mr. Ziegler said, "As a result of exchanges that have taken place at the highest level between the President and the Soviet leadership, the President gave assurances that in his view it [the education tax] would not be reimposed.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., has been leading a drive to deny most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union unless the education tax was revoked.


United Press International.
GOING BACK—Several Indians, who said they were residents of Wounded Knee, walking past a roadblock to the occupied village, ignoring an order by the U.S. marshals who had attempted to stop them. Meanwhile a government spokesman warned that the marshals will not subject themselves to gunfire from the militants in Wounded Knee. He said the marshals were fired on Tuesday morning for hours before shooting back; henceforth, he said, they will return the fire immediately. The village was reported quiet yesterday.

Irked on Vietnam, U.S. Delays Visit By Polish Official

WASHINGTON, April 19 (NYT).—The United States has told Poland to postpone a visit here by Deputy Premier Jan Mitrega because of Washington's irritation with the Poles' performance in Vietnam on the four-nation International Commission of Control and Supervision, State Department officials said yesterday.

The action—along with the postponement of a visit by Poland's minister of science, education and technology, Jan Kaczmarek, was the latest manifestation of the growing bitterness here over the way the provisions of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement are being carried out.

State Department officials said that Poland and Hungary—the two Communist members of the commission—have been substantially less ready than the two non-Communist members, Canada and Indonesia, to investigate alleged North Vietnamese or Viet Cong cease-fire violations.

No date has been set for Mr. Mitrega's visit, officials said.

Qadhafi Bitter in Assessment Of Arab Cause Against Israel

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, April 19 (NYT).—Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi, in three public statements in the last six days, has bitterly assessed the state of the Arab cause against Israel.

In one of his statements, Col. Qadhafi said that it was unrealistic to expect that the Arab countries would ever use their oil as a weapon to force the United States and Western Europe to change their policies toward Israel.

The colonel's declarations—two speeches and an interview in the Libyan newspaper el-Fajr el-Ghedid—have been studied by analysts in Arab embassies here.

In their view, one of the most important points was an accusation that Saudi Arabia "and other Arab countries" had increased their sale of oil to the West when his own regime had reduced production.

Has No Choice

Although he did not say so, Col. Qadhafi's implication appeared to be that Libya had no choice but to continue its own production and sales to the West at a high level. In 1972, Libya's oil revenue was $1.6 billion. The country produces 2.2 million barrels a day and its proven resources are 25 billion barrels.

Col. Qadhafi reiterated a pledge to go through with the planned merger of Libya and Egypt, which is scheduled to be completed by Sept. 1, and which he termed "a matter of destiny and a matter of life and death."

He also stated what he called one of the most fundamental obstacles in the way of the merger: Libya had an overall plan for concerted Arab action to liberate Palestine, but Egypt and Syria—which are also Libya's partners in the Federation of Arab Republics—were willing to settle for the return of their territories seized in the 1967 war, Sinai and the Golan Heights, respectively.

The Libyan leader also declared that "the Palestinian revolution has been destroyed by the Arab regimes in collaboration with Israel." He added that it was up to the Arab countries bordering Israel to give the Palestinian resistance scope for military action against Israel.

Urges Revolution

Col. Qadhafi Tuesday night urged Libyans to "start a cultural revolution" that would involve "the burning of books that contain imperialist, capitalist, reactionary, Jewish or Communist thoughts." He said that the "only ideas that will be permitted are those emanating from the Koran."

The crowd listening to the speech in Tripoli was demonstrating in favor of a five-point program that he had announced in a speech in western Libya on Sunday.

The five points were: suspension of existing laws and promulgation of new laws; implantation of Islamic thought; distribution of arms to all loyal citizens; purging of political deviationists and warfare on bureaucratic slackness.

Poll Shows Israelis Want To Keep Lands

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, April 19 (NYT).—A majority of Israelis oppose returning any part of the occupied Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan River or the Gaza Strip—even in exchange for a peace agreement with the Arabs—according to a public opinion poll just published here.

A total of 96 percent, according to the poll, are against giving up Sharm el-Sheikh. This is the strategic promontory at the southern tip of the occupied Sinai Peninsula that controls the three-mile-wide Strait of Tiran, the entry from the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aqaba and the port city of Elath.

But 59 percent would be willing to return a part of the Sinai desert to Egypt for a genuine peace agreement.

The survey, conducted by the respected Israeli Institute for Applied Social Research, appears to indicate broad public support for the increasingly hard-line position on territorial concessions taken by the Israeli government in recent months.

Opposition to Pullout

This position was redefined only last week by Premier Golda Meir, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and other government leaders in the final session of a six-month-long debate in the governing Labor party on the territories taken in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

The ministers reaffirmed their opposition to any withdrawal from the present cease-fire lines before peace and called for intensified development of the territories in the interim.

The public-opinion poll was conducted last October and November, when Israelis were still recovering from the impact of the murder by Arab terrorists of 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympic Games in September and the air attacks in Syria and Lebanon that followed. A random sample of 1,819 residents of Israel's four largest cities was interviewed.

Significant Hardening

The poll showed a significant hardening of public opinion on territorial questions since the last nationwide study in the summer of 1972.

A total of 58 percent of those interviewed, for example, opposed any concessions whatsoever on the West Bank, compared with 47 percent in the period of May to July, 1972. Thirty-four percent of those interviewed said that they were willing to return part of the area in exchange for a real peace agreement with Jordan. Only 5 percent said that they would give back most of the territory, and only 3 percent favored returning everything.

Brief Warsaw Rite Marks Ghetto Rising

WARSAW, April 19 (UPI).—Only about 500 persons turned out today for a brief, rain-soaked ceremony marking the 30th anniversary of the day Warsaw's Jewish ghetto rose up against the Nazis.

Representatives of various Polish Jewish groups, the Polish Army, parliament and Communist party joined private individuals to pay tribute. No foreign delegations were present, because, a spokesman for the Jewish Cultural Association said, none were invited. U.S. Ambassador Richard T. Davies, however, laid a wreath after the official ceremonies had ended.

la chrysothèque
ZOLOTAS
DESIGN "A LA GRECQUE":
RINGS, NECKLACES, EAR-RINGS, BRACELETS
ATHENS
PARIS
GENEVE
ST-TROPEZ
LYON
MADRID



U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

In Report on Foreign Relations

Rogers Asks Suez Reopening As 1st Step to Mideast Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

ships with Africa by strengthening economic ties and accelerating the growth of trade and investment.

● "To restore our international economic positions."

● To use U.S. economic policies more comprehensively to help the developing countries accelerate their per capita rate of economic growth.

● To seek to strengthen the economic and political relationships among the industrialized, democratic countries.

● To press toward building a world of multilateral cooperation and orderly relation under law.

In calling for an interim Suez agreement, Mr. Rogers said that it would reinforce the present cease-fire, separate military forces by their withdrawal from the banks of the canal and create the momentum necessary for implementation of the 1967 Security Council resolution, which called for an Israeli pullback from occupied areas.

He said that the relaxation of tensions between the major powers of the world—an apparent allusion to improved U.S.-Soviet relations—along with the continued aim of many nations in the Middle East for a peaceful settlement made 1973 a favorable time for peace negotiations.

"For many months we have sought in the Middle East to convey one fundamental point: that agreement to negotiations requires no change of objectives, but only a thoughtful approach to the possibility of mutually advantageous accommodation," he said.

"It is a process that would also benefit the peoples in the Middle East—Palestinians, Israelis, and peoples in the Arab states concerned," he added. "It is in such a process, and not in nihilistic terrorism of the kind that took the lives of two of our finest diplomats in Khartoum, that hope for a better future lies."

His reference was to the slaying of two American diplomats and a Belgian diplomat by Palestinian terrorists earlier this year in the Saudi Arabian Embassy in the Sudan.

Mr. Rogers said in his introduction to the 743-page report that "1973 will be a year of building in American foreign policy—for in 1973 we will be initiating new negotiations and developing new relationships which could determine the political-economic structure of the world for the remainder of this century."

He said that the United States could move now toward a new world environment because of four gains last year: the new relations with China begun with President Nixon's visit to Peking, the new cooperation with the Soviet Union evidenced by Mr. Nixon's visit there and the nuclear-arms agreement, the Berlin and German settlements, and the Vietnam peace pact.

Saudis Warn U.S. On Israeli Policy, Oil Production

WASHINGTON, April 19 (WP).—Saudi Arabia has told the United States that it will not significantly expand its present oil production unless Washington changes its pro-Israeli stance in the Middle East.

Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, one of his country's most influential leaders, gave this message to top administration and congressional leaders in extensive talks here this week.

In an interview yesterday, Mr. Yamani said that Saudi Arabia's fulfillment of its plan to increase production from the present 7.2 million barrels a day to 20 million by 1980 is still a "good possibility" provided that the United States creates "the right political atmosphere."

He made it clear that he was referring specifically to U.S. policy toward Israel.

It was the first time that Saudi Arabia, the superpower of world petroleum, has publicly linked the flow of its oil to the United States with Washington's Middle East policy.

The United States must import large quantities of Saudi oil and is counting heavily on Saudi Arabia to expand production to about 20 million barrels daily.

Kidnapped Rancher Is Slain in Mexico

ATOYAC DE ALVAREZ, Mexico, April 19 (AP).—A wealthy Mexican rancher who was kidnapped by terrorists March 7 has been found shot to death 60 miles northwest of Acapulco, authorities said yesterday.

Francisco Sanchez Lopez, 65, was the ninth person abducted by guerrillas in Guerrero State since 1967 and the third to be killed.

His family received ransom notes two weeks ago saying the kidnapping was the work of the Justification Brigade of the Party of the People. The ransom of $200,000 reportedly was not paid.

India Drops 'My Lord'

NEW DELHI, April 19 (AP).—Another vestige of the British Raj is dying on May 1. Indian Supreme Court justices are becoming just plain "sir." The court has agreed to remove the requirement that attorneys address them as "my lord," a holdover from the colonial period that ended in 1947.

reese palley
BOEHM BIRDS
hôtel méridien, paris 17e
81 bd. gouvion saint-cyr

Leaking of Secret Memo Laid To Finnish Minister, 2 Others

HELSINKI, April 19 (AP).—A member of the Finnish government, a former minister and the chief of President Urho Kekkonen's personal office were accused today of divulging a presidential secret document that embarrassed the government last autumn.

The chancellor of justice announced that he is recommending the prosecution of Foreign Trade Minister Jussi Linnamo and two others because of "severe mismanagement of their duties" in connection with the so-called Zavidovo leak.

Mr. Linnamo denied the charge in an interview with Finnish radio. He said, "The accusations against me are without foundation. They claim to prove that I have shown parts of a confidential report to two people to whom I have shown nothing."

The Zavidovo leak was the case last autumn in which a secret memorandum on Mr. Kekkonen's private talks with Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev appeared in newspapers, notably in the Swedish Dagens Nyheter.

After several months of investigation, which included controversial interrogations of the journalist who wrote the story, the chancellor of justice said that Mr. Linnamo should be prosecuted in the High Court of Impeachment and the two others in normal criminal court.

According to the investigation, the results of which were published today, Mr. Linnamo had given information from the secret memo to unauthorized persons.

Different Status

Furthermore, the former minister and the chief of Mr. Kekkonen's personal office had taken copies of the memo illegally but, since their status doesn't require prosecution in the impeachment court, a normal criminal one is sufficient for them, according to the chancellor.

The journalist in question is free of all charges, according to the investigation.

Prosecution of the three men will depend on the president. All three are members of the leading Finnish political party, the Social Democrats.

The secret memo consisted of information about talks between Mr. Kekkonen and Mr. Brezhnev in August, 1972, when Mr. Kekkonen was on a private visit to the Soviet Union.

According to the published material, the two leaders discussed Finnish relations to the European Common Market. One quote in the memo said that Mr. Brezhnev warned Mr. Kekkonen of the political implications of a planned association with the EEC.

Signing Postponed

Finland has initialled its free trade agreement with the EEC but has postponed the signing, partly because of the attitude of the Soviet Union and the unresolved effects of the agreement on Finnish-Soviet trade.

Publication of the memo also caused Mr. Kekkonen to withdraw from re-election at one point last autumn because he feared that he had lost the confidence of the Soviet leaders. However, after another trip to Moscow in December, he accepted the plea of the political parties to be re-elected and to stay in office until 1978.

Student Jailed In South Africa

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 19 (Reuters).—Philippe Le Roux, one of eight white student leaders recently banned without trial, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment yesterday for trying to leave the country illegally.

Mr. Le Roux, 23, who was arrested on the Botswana border last month, changed his plea to guilty during his one-hour trial yesterday.

Under the banning order—a modified form of house arrest—Mr. Le Roux was confined to the Cape Town area.

Mr. Le Roux's counsel said there was no evidence to suggest that he planned to harm South Africa once out of the country but the magistrate rejected this argument.

Tito, Brandt Finish 2-Day Conference

Yugoslavs See Visit As Aiding Balkans

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE, April 19 (WP).—President Tito of Yugoslavia and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt today completed two days of talks that ranged broadly over European and international questions.

As expected, the visit of the chancellor, which began Monday, did not result in any important political announcements. But the warm reception he got from the Yugoslav press, public and officialdom underlined the extent to which his policies of European relaxation have reduced animosities toward Germany among its old enemies.

"Brandt is a good man . . . a very good man," said a Yugoslav who fought against the Germans as a partisan in World War II.

For Yugoslavia the visit of the European statesman most closely identified with East-West relaxation was a symbolic reassurance that the Balkans will not be excluded from the détente process now under way in Central Europe.

Security Conference

A communiqué issued today said both sides agreed that the purpose of the planned conference on European security should be to relax tension in all parts of the Continent. It also declared that the stalled East-West talks on mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe should take into consideration "the interests of countries which are not participating in those talks."

The final communiqué made it clear that Yugoslavia welcomes the efforts of Mr. Brandt to improve relations with the Communist countries. The chancellor said here this week that he hoped Bonn would soon establish diplomatic links with Hungary and Bulgaria at the fullest level.

Western experts tend to agree that European détente has forced Yugoslavia to reassess its own relations with the European states. Yugoslavia's nonalignment policy was based on a strict East-West division in Europe—a sharp division that placed Yugoslavia in a unique position. Now the old boundaries are becoming less sharp.

Boy, 13, Is Killed As Army, Gunmen Clash in Belfast

From Wire Dispatches

BELFAST, April 19.—A 13-year-old boy died in a series of battles between British troops and gunmen in Belfast's Roman Catholic Ardoyne district tonight, the British Army said.

The death of the boy raised the toll in almost four years of violence in Northern Ireland to 777.

Earlier Irish Republican Army gunmen ambushed a British Army patrol.

Two soldiers were wounded when the guerrillas fired on the patrol from two positions in the Catholic Falls Road district. A pregnant woman walking in the area was wounded also.

Also today a Belfast jury convicted a Provisional IRA man, William G. Holden, 19, of murdering a British soldier in September and the judge sentenced Holden to death by hanging.

However, political sources said Northern Ireland Secretary William Whitelaw almost certainly would commute Holden's sentence to life imprisonment. Earlier this month, he commuted the death sentence of a Protestant Ulster Defense Association man convicted of murdering a policeman.

Brazil Bans Magazines

BRASILIA, April 19 (AP).—Brazil has banned 66 foreign and national magazines from circulating in the country for being "contrary to morality and good customs" in an order issued yesterday by the federal director of censorship. The magazines include Germany's Stern and Der Spiegel, Playboy of the United States and Playmen of Italy.

British Official Reports EEC Is Victim of Acts of 'Fraud'

(Continued from Page 1)

Parliament and others who remain convinced that British membership was a bad idea. The British public, apprehensive about it all from the start, has been particularly agitated over the sale by the market of 200,000 tons of surplus butter to the Soviet Union.

The price was about 20 cents a pound, as against the 60 cents a pound charged by British grocers. The Labor opposition has called the transaction "lunacy" and demanded assurances that the butter would not be re-exported to Britain at double the price.

Before They Got There

As in the case of the missing money, British officials are responding to the criticisms of the butter episode with the defense that it all happened before they got to Brussels. They note their unhappiness over present aspects of the market's farm policy but add that the butter stocks accumulated over the years before the community expanded on Jan. 1 with the entry of its three new members, Britain Ireland and Denmark.

Whatever the facts, the controversies have been politically embarrassing for the government of Prime Minister Edward Heath. The new venture is complex enough for most Britons, without the added frustrations of hearing about cheap butter to the Soviet Union and missing millions.

Mr. Heath and his ministers are confident that it will all work out in the end, although some officials have found the Brussels bureaucracy more slow-moving and cumbersome than they had expected.

Afghan Crash Kills 3

KARACHI, April 19 (AP).—Three persons, including the captain of the aircraft, were killed and 16 injured today when an Afghan Airlines plane crashed on takeoff at Bamiyan Airport, West of Kabul, an Afghanistan broadcast reported. Most of the injured were foreigners.



Associated Press.

ROCKET MAN—Viet Cong soldier with armor-piercing rocket on shoulder in Binh Long province, north of Saigon, where Communist forces control most of the area.

Communist Forces Launch New Attack Near Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, April 19 (Reuters).—Communist forces launched an attack today only 11 miles south of Phnom Penh. At the same time, President Lon Nol struggled to form a coalition of Cambodia's non-Communist politicians.

A military spokesman said a signal unit has been pressed into a combat role in a bid to stop the Communist advance. The situation was also growing serious, the spokesman said, 12 miles west of the city, where Communist troops have been assembling for the last few days.

In Phnom Penh, intensive bargaining continued as the president tried to attract opposition leaders into a new all-party state council he has proposed.

In Saigon, the military command said South Vietnamese troops were trying to clear the banks of the Mekong River on the South Vietnam side of the Cambodian border but were meeting stiff Communist resistance.

Government infantry, supported by tanks and gunboats, are attempting to drive North Vietnamese regular troops from well-entrenched positions on a stretch of the river bank which extends about 800 yards from the Cambodian border into South Vietnam.

W. German Court Clears Israeli of Swindle Charges

BONN, April 19.—Hans Deutsch, the 68-year-old dean of Jewish restitution lawyers, was freed today following a long trial on charges that he swindled the West German government of millions of dollars.

The Israeli lawyer, who has handled more than 6,000 cases for Jews claiming damages rising from Nazi persecution, said afterward that his faith in German justice had been "rehabilitated."

Mr. Deutsch was arrested in 1964 when he appeared at the Finance Ministry here to collect the second half of a $10-million restitution payment for the heirs of a Hungarian sugar baron named Franz Hatvany. Mr. Deutsch was charged with fraud, false testimony and encouraging others to deliver false testimony. The case involved priceless impressionist paintings and tapestries belonging to Baron Hatvany, which Mr. Deutsch said had been seized by the Nazis in Budapest in 1944. After agreeing to restitution, and paying half of it, the government charged that the Russians, not the Germans, had stolen the paintings.

Mr. Deutsch spent 19 months under investigative arrest. His attorney said that he would seek damages plus payment of the second half of the restitution money.

© Los Angeles Times.

POWs to Meet Men Who Tried To Rescue Them

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19 (AP).—Former U.S. prisoners of war from the Son Tay prison camp, near Hanoi, will have the opportunity to meet the Green Berets who tried to free them in an abortive 1970 raid, thanks to a Texas millionaire.

Lex Byers, an executive of the Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday that computer tycoon H. Ross Perot is flying the 60 Green Berets and 200 ex-POWs and their wives here for a celebration April 27-28.

The Green Berets made a helicopter raid in November, 1970, on the prison camp 25 miles outside Hanoi, but all American servicemen had been removed from the camp.

In 1969, Mr. Perot, who is paying the costs for the meeting, sponsored a charter flight that unsuccessfully attempted to deliver Christmas presents to POWs in Vietnam.

Survey Abroad Finds Dislike of Japan Firms

TOKYO, April 19 (AP-DJ).—A Japanese survey overseas has found more dislike for the Japanese and their businesses than expected, with many people saying imports of Japanese goods should be limited.

The Japan External Trade Organization (Jetro) said today it interviewed about 8,000 persons in Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Canada, Hong Kong, Indonesia and Thailand. Jetro said it showed that the local people welcome the advancement of Japanese enterprises based on local interests but distrust Japanese enterprises.

Appeal Court Voids Trial Of Capt. Levy

War Protester Has Served Two Years

PHILADELPHIA, April 19 (NYT).—A U.S. Court of Appeals here declared yesterday that two key provisions of the Uniform Code of Military Justice that led to the court-martial conviction of former Capt. Howard B. Levy of the Army six years ago were so vague as to be unconstitutional.

The court also ruled that the conviction of Dr. Levy, a medical doctor, on a charge of disobeying an order, violated constitutional guarantees of due process and ordered a new trial within 90 days on that charge.

Dr. Levy, who opposed the war in Vietnam, has been free on bond since late 1969 pending the outcome of the legal action on his behalf. Bail was granted by Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas after the former Army captain had served more than two years of a three-year sentence imposed by the court-martial at Fort Jackson, S.C.

Five Counts

In its rulings, a three-judge panel here declared that Dr. Levy's conviction on five counts of violation of the military code was invalid for reasons of unconstitutionality.

Four of the counts were brought under two articles of the Uniform Code of Military Justice dealing with conduct unbecoming an officer. The fifth charge was based on an article calling for penalties for willfully disobeying an order.

In reversing the decision of a U.S. District Court that had denied a petition of habeas corpus for Dr. Levy, the appeals judges here declared that the two articles on ungentlemanly conduct failed to define adequately what conduct "unbecomes" an officer and gentleman.

Dr. Levy also was convicted by the court-martial of willful disobedience of the lawful command of his superior officer, a charge stemming from his refusal to provide medical training to Special Forces troops bound for Vietnam.

Case Rested By Ellsberg

(Continued from Page 1)

ington planning," Mr. Ellsberg stated. In fact, he said, it showed evidence that appeared to him to be similar to the evidence used in the Nuremberg war crimes trials after World War II.

In his testimony yesterday, Mr. Ellsberg said that the planning of U.S. involvement in Vietnam was "clear-cut planning to undertake war in violation of the United Nations and the Atlantic Charters."

'Chance to Explain'

After his testimony, Mr. Ellsberg said that, although the question of war crimes was a technical one, he believed that his testimony gave him "a chance to explain to the jury what I feel, which starts from the premise that no man is above the law in this country—not me, not even the President of the United States.

"I think we did too much planning without ever asking ourselves this question: Were we breaking the law? Do we have a right to be doing this? That's more important than the law question."

He said that during his testimony he felt he was in "conversation" with the jurors "even though they were obliged to keep silent in the courtroom. They looked good to me."

Miss Fonda Defies POWs Over Torture

LOS ANGELES, April 19 (UPI).—Jane Fonda said yesterday that there were no grounds on which to believe former prisoners of war when they said they were tortured by the North Vietnamese and she defied them to prove it.

"We have no reason to believe that U.S. Air Force officers tell the truth," she said. "They are professional killers," she said.

Speaking at a conference on "Women in Vietnam" at the University of California, she said that she would "eat her words" if the liberated POWs could prove their torture stories in an open forum, where they could be questioned, or in a court of law.

The Vietnamese are "a gentle people," she said. "We should recognize that there is considerable room for doubting these charges of torture, at very least. . . But we are prepared to back down if it can be proven to our satisfaction," she said.

3 Slain, 2 Hurt During Shooting Spree in Houston

HOUSTON, April 19 (AP).—"I didn't know any of them," Larry Delon Casey, 21, said after he was charged with killing three persons and wounding two others during a shooting spree in a southwest Houston residential area. Two of the dead were children, the third was an 86-year-old woman.

"I didn't really believe I had killed anybody. I didn't realize what I was doing at the time," Mr. Casey said after his arrest yesterday.

Police said Mr. Casey signed a statement admitting he drove a car through the Willowbend Addition yesterday firing a 22-caliber rifle. He also admitted he killed a drive-in food store clerk during a $76 robbery on Feb. 21, officers said.

Mr. Casey attributed yesterday's shootings to a fight with his girl friend, a quantity of beer and marijuana and the murder of his father, who was robbed and killed in New York City in 1970. He said his father was killed by two heroin addicts and "ever since then, I've had a real grudge."

Mr. Casey was arrested after several witnesses telephoned the license number and description of the car from which the shots were fired.

Thieu Plans to Visit 6 Countries in Asia

SAIGON, April 19 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu will make a six-nation Asian tour in June seeking more postwar aid and attempting to improve the image of his regime, official government sources said today.

The sources said that Mr. Thieu will visit Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand. His itinerary has not been completed.

WEATHER

	°C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Fair
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Cloudy
ANKARA	11	52	Cloudy
ATHENS	12	54	Rain
BEIRUT	20	68	Cloudy
BELGRADE	14	57	Cloudy
BERLIN	6	43	Rain
BRUSSELS	9	48	Rain
BUDAPEST	12	54	Cloudy
CAIRO	28	82	Overcast
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Sunny
DUBLIN	8	46	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	8	46	Cloudy
FLORENCE	16	61	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	45	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	45	Rain
HELSINKI	6	43	Overcast
ISTANBUL	14	57	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy
LISBON	21	70	Sunny
LONDON	8	46	Cloudy
MADRID	16	61	Sunny
MILAN	19	67	Fair
MONTREAL	15	59	Sunny
MOSCOW	12	54	Cloudy
MUNICH	1	34	Snow
NEW YORK	24	75	Sunny
NICE	15	59	Fair
OSLO	6	43	Rain
PARIS	9	48	Showers
PRAGUE	1	34	Snow
ROME	14	57	Fair
SOFIA	13	54	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	4	39	Overcast
TEL AVIV	30	86	Overcast
TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
VENICE	21	70	Cloudy
VIENNA	12	54	Rain
WARSAW	2	36	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	22	72	Sunny
ZURICH	5	41	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)



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ixon Proposes Local Aid Bill o Bypass Capitol Red Tape

ASHINGTON, April 19 (AP). resident Nixon proposed today 2.3-billion program of shared enues to help cities, urban nties and states finance com-nity-aid programs.

he proposal, if approved by gress, would abolish the gov-nent's present system of nts to assist community devel-ent.

nder Mr. Nixon's plan, funds ld be allocated directly to l governments to permit de-pment in accordance with l objectives and priorities, without first getting approval from Washington.

James T. Lynn, Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, in sending the administration proposal to Congress, said, "The time has come to reduce federal control, red tape and reviews" of community development programs. He said, "These supposed safeguards have all too often not contributed to better community development, but, instead, have debilitated local resources and energy . . ."

'No Strings Attached'

"This aid will have no strings attached as long as it is used for community development," Mr. Nixon said last month in announcing the proposal.

"Your local leaders can go on spending it the way Washington was spending it, if they like. But they would also be free to work out better plans without having to get Washington's approval," he said.

Mr. Nixon said that the measure is intended to replace what he called "inflexible and fragmented" programs, such as model cities and urban renewal, plus projects providing grants for water and sewer projects, demolition, neighborhood facilities and rehabilitation work.

"Local officials should be able to focus their time, their resources and their talents on meeting local needs and producing results, instead of trying to please Washington with an endless torrent of paperwork," Mr. Nixon said.

He first proposed the community development legislation in 1971, but it failed to muster enough support in either the House or the Senate.

Proposal's Features

Among features of his new proposal are:

● The money for cities and urban counties would be based on a formula reflecting community needs, with assurances that this would not be less than received under the previous programs.

● Funding would be provided for smaller communities.

● While activities now supported by categorical grants may be continued, local leaders would determine whether to do so.

● Recipients would be required to show the federal government only that they are complying with federal statutes in the way they are spending revenue-sharing money.

● Shared revenues would not have to be matched by local funds.

Another feature of the proposal is that localities and states no longer would be required to submit a separate and complex application which must be reviewed and approved for technical conformity by one or more levels of federal officials.

They would provide, in advance of funding, a statement of community development objectives and proposed uses of the funds for the particular year. This would be published by each locality and state at least 60 days before it is adopted. Local citizens could examine and comment on it before the plan becomes final.

enate Delay Voting on rice Curbs

By Richard L. Lyons

ASHINGTON, April 19 (WP). e fate of a bill extending wage-price control law was for a vote April 30, its ex-ion date, as the Senate began 1-day recess yesterday with-taking final action on the lation.

e Senate refused, 35 to 31, to the bill back to a House-te conference to drop some sions, despite predictions the House would reject the rorked out by conferees Tues-

t the Senate was then unable ing the conference report to al vote because Sen. Gale W. ee, D., Wyo., who held the as manager of the postcard registration bill, refused to for that purpose.

. McGee apparently hopes e his control of the floor ick up votes for invoking re April 30 and breaking a stop debate by Republicans Southerners against his bill.

Senate Provisions

spite the fact that they had ted price rollbacks in the e and knocked out a Senate control proposition in confer-House Republicans and Southerners appeared de-ned to try to knock other e provisions out of the -price bill.

bill is essentially a one-extension of the law em-ring the President to control s and prices, which he used pose Phases 1, 2 and 3 on conomy. But it includes a extra provisions. The one ich Republicans object most t require big companies to public profit and cost s when they raise prices product by 1.5 percent or

uing against sending the bill to conference, Sen. William ire, D., Wis., said it was al for Republicans to want otect big business: "That's their campaign money from." But he called GOP ition to the disclosure provi-an "abject surrender of re-ibility to the people who d them."

House majority leader, as P. O'Neill, D., Mass., said pected that the House would rejected the conference re-m the controls bill if it had yesterday. But when the omes April 30 and it is a on of extension or no con-legislation, the outcome may fferent, he said.

iet Press Hails tilizer Deal

SCOW, April 19 (NYT).— Soviet press yesterday hail-foscow's multibillion-dollar zer deal last week with ental Petroleum Corp. as a eptible blow" to congression-s of expanding Soviet-Amer-rade.

armly worded commentary estia, the government news-. seemed to confirm that f Moscow's main considera-in timing the deal was to nce Congress as it con-President Nixon's proposals ade concessions to the Soviet and other Communist ries.

wording suggested, more-that the Kremlin feels it given the White House a sive argument with Con-especially after earlier sus-on of the steep education on educated Jews permitted igrate to Israel.

; Whiskey Still Raided in U.S.

OXVILLE, Tenn., April 19 —Federal agents have raid-moonshine whiskey still so they say they will need the of a private contractor to y it.

am positive this is the t still ever seized in Ten-e and possibly the largest in ation," said Charles Riddle, in charge of the Knoxville al Alcohol, Tobacco and ms Division.

Riddle said the still had a ity of 15,227 gallons and run off 400 gallons of shine a day.

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United Press International.

Investigator dusting for fingerprints on Sen. Lowell Weicker's safe after it had been opened mysteriously.

Safe Containing Watergate File Found Opened in Senator's Office

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI). —Sen. Lowell P. Weicker, R., Conn., said a safe containing his Watergate bugging records apparently was opened during the night. He summoned fingerprint experts to examine the safe.

The top drawer to a four-drawer filing cabinet, locked with a combination dial, was found open this morning by aides to the senator, a member of the Senate committee investigating the Watergate affair.

William Wickens, counsel to Sen. Weicker on the Watergate matter, said, "The safe was locked last night. There is no question whatever that is was locked."

Mr. Wickens said he could not be certain any papers were taken. Capitol police officers were observed by reporters taking at least four clear fingerprints off the top drawer from the area next to the combination dial.

Mr. Wickens said it was not believed the bottom three drawers of the filing cabinet had been opened. He said the "safe does not contain all of our Watergate material."

Former Nixon Aide Ties Dean, Mitchell to Watergate Case

(Continued from Page 1)

from the White House after the arrests of the burglars last June.

[The documents "contained among other things the contents of E. Howard Hunt's desk in the White House before the FBI got there, including plans to bug the Watergate," the attorney, Peter H. Wolf, said in a petition filed with the chief U.S. district judge, John J. Sirica. Mr. Wolf's motion asked that he not be required to name his client to the grand jury because it might violate attorney-client relationships. He has been subpoenaed to appear before the Watergate grand jury next Tuesday to reveal the name of the client.

[Hunt, a former White House consultant, pleaded guilty at the start of the Watergate trial in January and awaits sentencing.]

Mr. Magruder, who served as a deputy to H. R. Haldeman, the White House chief of staff, and later as Mr. Mitchell's principal assistant at the re-election committee, "chose to talk because he felt the walls were coming in on him," one source said.

He will not be granted immunity from prosecution, the sources said, but he hopes to receive favorable treatment.

According to the sources, Mr. Magruder provided the prosecutors with a first-hand account of a meeting in February, 1972, in Attorney General Mitchell's office to discuss and approve the illegal electronic eavesdropping operation at Democratic headquarters in the Watergate.

The prosecutors also have received statements from other people that Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Dean were involved in the arrangements to pay the seven Watergate conspirators for their silence, the sources said.

Frederick La Rue, another former White House aide and assistant to Mr. Mitchell at the re-election committee, was also involved in the payments—reportedly totaling well over $100,000 —the sources said.

Mr. La Rue, who investigators have said helped direct a "housecleaning" at the re-election committee in which documents were destroyed after the arrest of the Watergate participants, was subpoenaed by the grand jury yesterday.

Mr. Magruder, who was chosen by the White House to coordinate Mr. Nixon's inauguration, testified at the Watergate trial in January that he had authorized the payment of at least $235,000 to a Watergate conspirator, G. Gordon Liddy, to run the operation.

Liddy, who is serving a prison sentence of at least six years and eight months, has repeatedly refused to cooperate with the federal investigation.

Emergency Rule In Flood-Periled Louisiana Areas

MORGAN CITY, La., April 19 (AP).—Gov. Edwin Edwards yesterday imposed emergency rule—one step below martial law—on this and other sections of south Louisiana, and the National Guard moved in 600 men to help sandbag this flood-threatened coastal city.

In ordering the emergency rule, which sets up joint military and civilian control, Gov. Edwards said here: "As of now, these [affected] areas are declared off-limits to all, but residents and those who have business." He said he took the action mainly because of the danger of looting.

Guardsmen and high-school students packed dirt-filled sacks atop levees and a two-foot-thick concrete floodwall alongside the swollen Atchafalaya River.

There has been nearly 15 inches of rain in the last two days, with more predicted. Morgan City is only eight feet above sea level at its highest point. Adding to the threats posed by the rain and the river, the Morganza Spillway to the north was channeling part of the Mississippi River toward Morgan City, to relieve the Mississippi's pressure on a dam.

Last night, a tornado hit near the southwest Alabama town of Elba, injuring 14 persons, destroying mobiles homes, uprooting trees and snapping power lines. Police said none of the 14 injured was seriously hurt.

Maker Settles Suit Tying Stroke to Pill

BAKERSFIELD, Calif., April 19 (AP).—A manufacturer of oral contraceptives, sued by a woman who was crippled by a stroke while taking the pills, agreed yesterday to pay her $300,000 in an out-of-court settlement.

The agreement ended seven weeks of trial on the suit brought by Larine Henard and her husband, James. They had sought $7 million in damages from Syntex Corp., maker of the Norinyl-2 contraceptive pills, contending the pills caused the stroke.

A spokesman for Syntex said that its settlement did not "constitute any admission, but was intended to resolve a vigorously disputed claim."

News Guild Asks Apology by Nixon

WASHINGTON, April 19 (NYT).—The president of the Newspaper Guild demanded yesterday an apology from President Nixon for what he termed false accusations made by the administration against the news media for their coverage of the Watergate case.

"You owe the nation's working press a public apology on behalf of yourself and all those in your administration who have so willingly and freely heaped calumny on those who have performed the demanding job the First Amendment requires of them," Charles A. Perlik jr. said in a telegram to the President.

Mr. Perlik did not specify any assaults on the press, and he was unavailable for comment. But James Cesnik, director of information for the guild, said that Mr. Perlik had been addressing himself to the administration's "attitude, in general."

Dock Union Aide Shot

HOBOKEN, N.J., April 19 (AP).—William Big Bill Murphy, a power on the docks here for more than a decade, was shot and wounded critically last night while his car was stopped at a traffic light. Mr. Murphy, 58, an international vice-president of the International Longshoremen Association, was in critical condition at St. Mary's Hospital. He had been shot in the head, arm and chest.

Ervin Says His Senate Panel Is Final Judge on Privilege

By James M. Naughton

DAVIDSON, N. C., April 19 (NYT).—Sen. Sam J. Ervin jr. declared here yesterday that his special Senate committee investigating the Watergate conspiracy would be the final judge on whether a White House aide could refuse to answer any of the committee's questions.

His statement appeared to conflict with President Nixon's suggestion Tuesday that his aides would not be hindered in refusing to answer specific questions. Mr. Nixon said that executive privilege was "expressly reserved and may be asserted during the course of questioning as to any question."

The senator, a North Carolina Democrat, said in a news conference at Davidson College that Mr. Nixon's decision to permit White House aides to appear before the committee and give sworn testimony had been "a victory for constitutional government."

'Brag Gently'

But the senator, chairman of the Senate's Select Investigating Committee, said that in the aftermath of the President's abandoning of his ban on testimony by his aides, a valid precept for senators would be: "When you lose, weep softly. When you win, brag gently."

In bragging gently, he emphasized that the Senate panel had not yielded to the White House on its interpretation of executive privilege, under which Mr. Nixon had insisted until Tuesday that his aides could not be compelled to testify in the Watergate case.

Sen. Ervin, who drafted nine new committee guidelines made public yesterday in Washington, said that their only concessions involved the President's legal counsel being allowed to be present when White House aides testify, and giving the White House sufficient notice when the committee calls a presidential adviser as a witness.

'Fair Investigation'

Apart from that, Sen. Ervin said, "the guidelines say just what was the law already, in any kind of a fair investigation—that if any witness claims that he is privileged for any reason against testifying, we can raise that point."

"But just like in court," the senator went on, "somebody has to rule on that point, and these guidelines expressly say that the committee's going to do the ruling. If the committee rules adversely to the witness on any question of privilege, the committee shall require the witness to testify."

Sen. Ervin said that the committee could ask the full Senate to issue an arrest warrant or a citation for contempt of Congress if an individual still refused to give the required answers.

While the President appeared to suggest Tuesday that his aides' initial appearances could be in private, one of the Ervin guidelines notes that White House staff members would be invited to testify under "oath or affirmation" at open hearings.

Illinois Primary Victor

CHICAGO, April 19 (AP).—Cardiss Collins won a Democratic primary race for Congress from Illinois Tuesday in the first step in her quest to succeed her late husband, George Collins. He was killed Dec. 8 in a plane crash here.

Gunman Slain, Two Surrender At Harlem Bank

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP).—Two gunmen, who police said held 30 hostages some three hours in a Harlem bank, surrendered to a television newsman yesterday.

Police said a third robber was shot and killed in an exchange of gunfire outside the Chase Manhattan Bank branch at 135th Street and Fifth Avenue. He was identified as Mace Brown, listed as one of the FBI's 10 most wanted men. Brown was a hired killer who shot a witness in a narcotics case, the FBI said.

A bystander was reported wounded in the crossfire between the bandits and scores of police who surrounded the bank.

After shouted negotiations and the release of several of the hostages with messages for the police, the two robbers agreed to come out with Chris Borgen, a newsman for WCBS-TV, who had been called to the scene.

It was the third police siege of robbers in New York in eight months. Last August two robbers held nine hostages in a Brooklyn bank in a bizarre overnight drama that ended with the bandits and hostages being driven to Kennedy Airport, where one was shot and the other captured.

Millionaire Hunted On U.S. Tax Charges

BOSTON, April 19 (AP).—The FBI, Internal Revenue Service and federal marshals began a search yesterday for millionaire Edward Krock, 61, under a fugitive-from-justice warrant after he failed to appear in court here to answer charges of income-tax evasion.

Mr. Krock was charged by a grand jury with failing to report more than $6.2 million income between 1956 and 1969 and failing to pay more than $1.4 million in personal taxes. When indicted last week, he was reported to be aboard his 150-foot yacht, the Speculator, somewhere off Nassau, the Bahamas.

U.S. Scientist Regards Windmills As Solution to Energy Problem

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP).—An American scientist, who sees windmills as a potential answer to the energy problem, said yesterday that the high cost of nuclear power has made pollution-free wind-power systems economically competitive with the atom.

William E. Heronemus said that electricity could be generated by giant off-shore windmills at costs comparable to those of nuclear power and without any heat-pollution of the waters or hazard of radioactivity.

Mr. Heronemus, a professor of civil engineering at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, in an address to the annual meeting of the American Geophysical Union, called for the U.S. to build "barrages" of huge, floating windmills extending from Georges Bank to the New York shoals.

He envisages the deployment of 80 windmill towers, each at least 150 feet high, and located 10 or more miles off the New England and New York coasts, to harness the prevailing westerly winds that sweep over the Atlantic.

The idea, he said, would be to produce electricity which would be used, in turn, to convert ocean water into hydrogen and oxygen. The hydrogen would be shipped ashore, where it would be combined with oxygen in fuel cells to produce enough electricity to supply all of New England and New York.

He said that the high costs and the question of reliability of nuclear plants, after 20 years of unlimited investment in such technology, show that self-contained wind-power systems can compete.

In Suit Involving Federal Jurisdiction

Supreme Court Upholds States on Oil Spills

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 19 (NYT). —The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that states may make shippers liable for the damage that offshore oil spills cause private citizens as long as the states' laws do not conflict with federal anti-pollution measures.

By upholding unanimously a tough Florida law regulating shippers, oil drilling facilities and dockside terminals, the court opened the way for other coastline states to enact similarly stringent legislation.

The decision reversed a finding in U.S. District Court that the Florida law represented an unconstitutional intrusion into federal maritime jurisdiction. The statute had been challenged by shipping and docking interests.

In the decision, Associate Justice William O. Douglas wrote: "To rule as the District Court has done is to allow federal admiralty jurisdiction to swallow most of the police power of the states over oil-spillage—an insidious form of pollution of vast concern to every coastal city or port and to all the estuaries on which the life of the ocean and the lives of the coastal people are greatly dependent."

Action by Congress

The Supreme Court noted that Congress passed a water pollution act a few months before Florida acted, but the federal statute made shippers and dockers liable only for cleanup costs incurred by the federal government.

By contrast, the Florida law makes any shipper or dock owner liable to the state and to private property owners for damages resulting from an oil spill, without reference to whether he was negligent.

The court also ruled that habeas corpus, a legal process traditionally used by unconstitutionally imprisoned criminals to win their freedom, can be invoked by lawbreakers who have never been to prison at all.

Blackmun Goes Along

The decision brought protests from the four justices President Nixon has named. Three of them —Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Associate Justices Lewis F. Powell jr. and William H. Rehnquist—dissented, while the fourth, Associate Justice Harry A. Blackmun, wrote a very reluctant concurrence.

The case involved Kirby J. Eensley, a California minister who was convicted of awarding doctor of divinity degrees without accreditation and sentenced to a year in jail and a fine of $625.

During a series of appeals in the state courts, he was released on his own recognizance. When he lost the final one but while he was still free, he filed a habeas corpus petition in U.S. District Court, saying that his conviction was an unconstitutional restraint on free exercise of religious belief.

The Supreme Court majority ruled that he was "in custody" because he was subject to recall for imprisonment at any time.

Mexican President Is Cheered in Peking

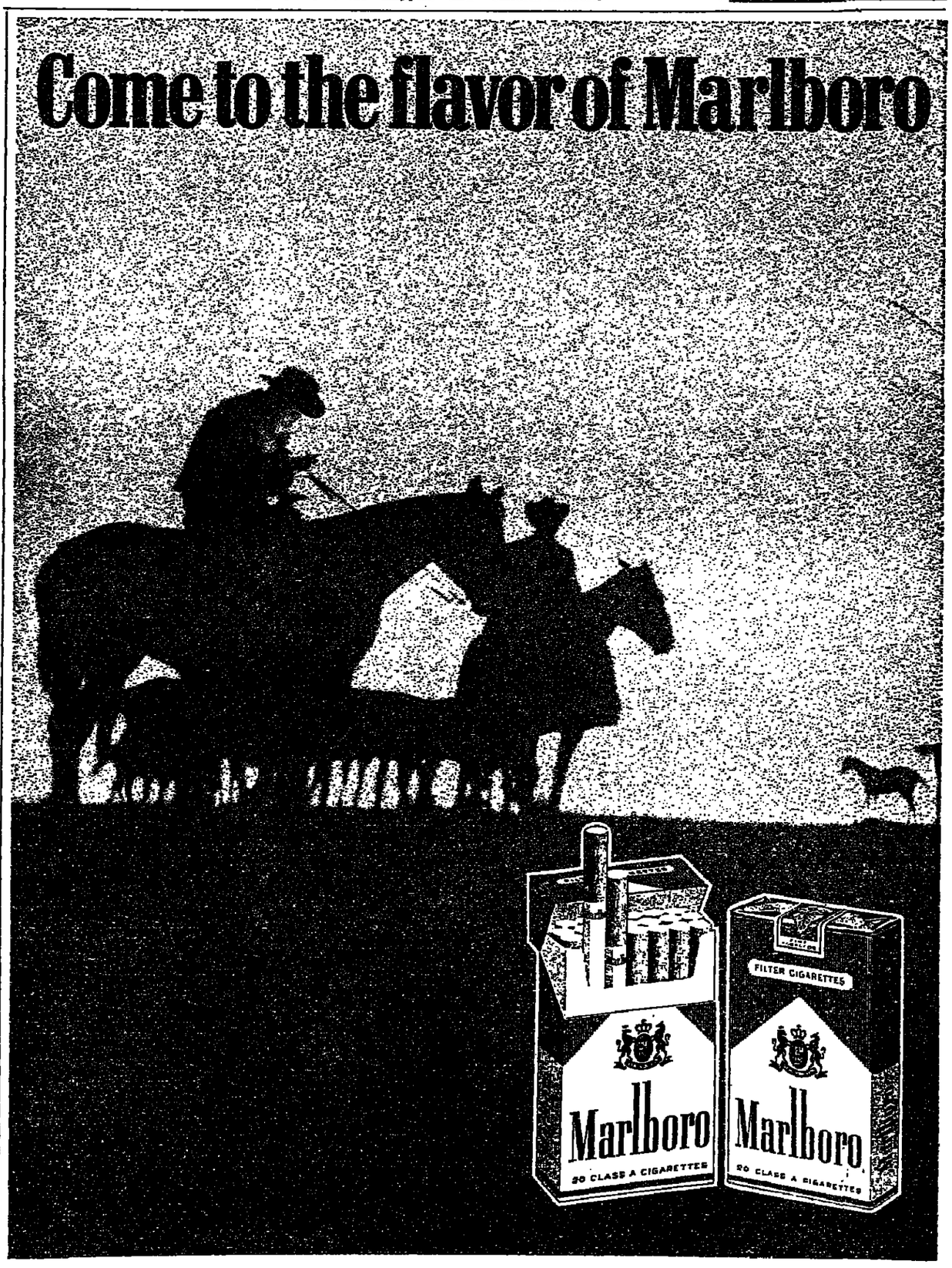
PEKING, April 19 (Reuters).—President Luis Echeverria of Mexico was greeted enthusiastically today by crowds in Peking's Square of Heavenly Peace as he arrived to meet Chinese officials.

The president, on the last stage of a six-nation tour, shook hands with hundreds of Chinese, in company with Premier Chou En-lai in front of Peking's Forbidden City.

Mr. Echeverria's stay will include talks and visits to points of historical, industrial and agricultural interest.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
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Stopgap on Energy

President Nixon's proposals to meet the energy crisis are, essentially, stopgap measures to meet an immediate need. And right now that is about all any president could be expected to present to Congress and the people. The fundamental problem of energy and the fuels that provide it is too vast, the implications too great, for any single set of words to encompass it.

There are disagreements, of course, over the Nixon energy message: There is probably no single aspect of the situation on which general agreement exists except that there is a problem, which will probably grow in magnitude. Over the answers, since every one thus far put forward poses some dangers, some sacrifices, there is bound to be controversy.

The United States has been profligate of energy. This is partly because so many sources, from waterpower through coal to petroleum, existed so bountifully within the political confines of the country. It also stems from a historic reaction to a shortage of labor relative to the space and natural riches of the land. It is certainly no accident that, given a politico-economic framework encouraging experimentation, the United States was foremost in inventing, or adapting, the machine to the uses of production and transportation. Nor is it surprising that the technology so developed should tend to outreach itself—to move from Whitney's cotton gin to the electric toothbrush; from the indubitably useful to the marginally convenient.

But it has become extremely difficult to draw the line between what is wasteful of energy, and what is essential, not only to the United States but to many parts of the world which draw, among other necessities, grain from the mechanized fields of America. If it behooves the American people to pay particular attention to their own energy crisis, that crisis is actually global. And it has many aspects. The present sudden wealth and power of the oil-producing countries suggests what might have been the case if Montezuma and Atahualpa themselves exploited the Aztec and Inca riches in gold and silver that made Spain's Philip II the most powerful monarch in the world.

Would history have been better or worse if the Aztec or Inca hierarchy had been substituted for the Inquisition? It would, in any case, have been different, and world politics is likely to become very different now that oil has become so much in demand, and those who own the land from which it is extracted have such control over the flow.

There are many other dilemmas created by the energy crisis: the value of nuclear power as opposed to its dangers; the threat to the ecology posed by pipelines in the tundra; oil wells offshore; strip mining for coal; artificially dammed rivers. And, of course, there is the degree to which human labor can be substituted for other forms of energy. Mr. Nixon only touched on this diversity of thorny propositions. But he dealt with certain immediacies that cannot be delayed. The great debate on basics has only begun.

The White House and Watergate

We do not know what "major developments" President Nixon may have found in what he described as a renewed investigation he ordered in March of the sordid Watergate affair. We do not know either precisely what new developments may be imminent—although, like everyone else, we assume something portentous is in the air, some turn of events in the judicial proceedings that will be known soon enough. In the meantime it seems to us there are one or two things to be said about the President's summary reversal of position on the Watergate saga in general and on the obligation of his aides to cooperate with the courts and the Ervin committee in particular. And the first of these can be summed up as a provisional sigh of relief. For neither the processes of criminal justice nor the prestige of the presidency nor the self-respect of the American people was being served by the policy of resistance, evasion and diversionary counterattack that had emanated from the White House since last spring. We welcome the actions Mr. Nixon now has taken.

* * *

In this regard we would make a sharp distinction between two aspects of the President's remarks (and Mr. Ziegler's elaborations) on Tuesday. That the President has revoked his own untenable prior position on forbidding past and present aides to testify before Congress seems to us commendable, but only in the sense that it meets what must be regarded as the minimum requirements of a fair and constitutionally proper investigation. To our mind, the far more important aspect of the President's revised position is that he now appears to have made a public commitment to letting the facts of the scandal come out. Like so many automobiles with so many defective steering wheels, the entire litany of belligerent and artful White House denials has now been recalled to the factory: All previous White House statements on the case, as Mr. Ziegler put it, are now "inoperative." Indeed, Mr. Nixon, in expressing his gratification that "real progress has been made in finding the truth," seemed, in one astonishing swoop, to be assuming leadership in the battle to bring the Watergate facts to light.

The good Lord knows there is room for irony here—and doubtless room for plenty of jokes. But we believe that this is a moment to indulge neither. Mr. Nixon, by virtue of the policies he has now evidently overturned, managed to do both himself and his office (and thus, by extension, all of us) a great deal of harm. He is now taking what must be difficult and painful steps to undo that harm. Whatever has suddenly impelled him to action and however much the original scandals have been compounded by the official actions and obstructions that followed over the past several months, it seems to us that the objective of redeeming the credibility and honor of the presidency is one well worth pursuing and one in which critics and defenders of Mr. Nixon alike have a stake. It seems to us too, that enough hocus pocus has gone on over the months since the Watergate first came into the news and enough has occurred that suggested an official deforming of our processes of justice to recommend a little caution now: no single statement and no grand jury action—no matter how cataclysmic it may at first appear—can be regarded as summarily and definitively resolving all the large and ugly questions that have been raised.

Our final thought is for that poor old battered wreck of a thing, much maligned and misused, called the system. Events since the Watergate burglary last June should have taught us two things about it. One is that not all its underminers are to be found in the ranks of the violent social dissidents in this country. The other is that, given half a chance (or even less) it somehow, miraculously, works. We are not thinking here specifically of the judicial process or the political structure or the system of checks and balances or anything so theoretical and compartmentalized as that. We are thinking rather of that fail-safe apparatus of public and private institutions in constant motion and interplay, that combination of accident, opportunity, diligence and plain American orneriness that in the end has a way of confounding the official instinct to get away with things that should not be tolerated.

* * *

We say "in the end" because it is true that some pretty intolerable things happened in the course of the campaign to re-elect the President, without the public's having an opportunity to take them into account before election day. In that sense, it could be argued that the system did not work as efficiently as it should have. But in another, large sense, it has worked. For when you think about it, the odds were pretty heavily against disclosure, legal action, public furor and an attempt to bring the high-placed, powerful people involved in the scandals to book. Mr. Nixon's statement on Tuesday demonstrated that once again the democratic process beat the odds.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Pakistani POWs

After many weary months of subcontinental stagnation, the joint declaration by India and Bangladesh knocks away old positions and opens fresh possibilities. In essence, the main reason for the stalemate—that Bangladesh would not release Pakistan's 93,000 prisoners of war until Islamabad officially recognized Dacca—is now cast aside. Sheikh Mujib still wants recognition, but he will send back all except a few score prisoners without it. Mr. Bhutto can have his soldiers, women and children returned and not concede any cherished bargaining points. Many nations have been privately urging India and Bangladesh to try a new initiative: This is it, and it is substantial.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 20, 1898

WASHINGTON—A general movement of troops from all parts of the United States began today towards the mobilizing points of the South, under the order issued on April 15th. General Miles, Commander-in-chief, has accepted the services of Colonel Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill. This redoubtable warrior and circus manager will be given charge of the cavalry scouts, recruited from cowboys and Indians, which will accompany the U.S. Army when the invasion of Cuba has been taken in hand.

Fifty Years Ago

April 20, 1923

PARIS—It is easy to tell who will be the most popular man in Britain for some time to come. It is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Stanley Baldwin. He has found a way of reducing the income tax by about 8 percent, and of making possible a penny-a-pint reduction in the price of beer. He seems to have lost, however, the chance for a far greater popularity by failing to cut down the duties on tea and sugar. He may indeed be putting down the foundations for the crowning of his career in the office of Prime Minister.



'Easter Eggs'

Revolution by Oil and Fiat

By C. L. Sulzberger

TEHRAN. — Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi is convinced he has managed to impose on Iran a revolution from the top, by imperial decree, and that as a result this country has left the category of developing lands and will be at a "European" level in a decade. The only other Asian nation to attain this status, he says, is booming Japan.

According to the shah, Iran's annual per capita income is $600 and will double within five years. He expects that Iranian stability will soon attract large capital investments from Japanese, American and European sources. He attributes rising prosperity not only to Iranian oil wealth but to his own program of social and economic reforms which, according to him, have erased feudalism.

The shah has ruled as well as reigned here for almost 32 years. He doesn't pretend his system is "democratic" in the American sense but says Washington has now learned it is neither wise nor feasible to sell its own brand of government in Asia. "It isn't practical," he adds. "It just can't be enforced. Moreover, we don't want to copy anybody else's regime and every one should recognize this."

Oil Reserves

Obviously the initial impetus for his program was provided by Iran's immense underground reservoir of oil. This was officially taken over by the state three months ago but the shah points out that nationalization of the wells was first announced in the 1950s. Therefore the principle of ownership, recognized in the UN Charter, had already been established.

Compensation would be paid to foreign firms for their investments since nationalization, for example the huge tanker facility at the head of the Persian Gulf. Iran would favor the companies which used to participate in the consortium of foreign producers here. But Iran now wanted to proceed "downstream" in the industry, eventually sharing in distribution abroad down to the service station level.

The reason, according to the shah, is to gain a complete say in Iran's contribution to world energy and obtain funds to extend this country's social and economic revolution. Roads, railways, ports, housing all required heavy investment. "And I don't want to see this generation go threadbare in order to pay for the future benefits of succeeding generations. We want the present generation to be happy too."

Will Sell Energy

The shah believes Iran's technicians are equipped to supervise its wealth for the nation's benefit as already demonstrated by ceasing to flame off natural gas and piping it to the Soviet Union instead. He adds: "We know our fuel business and we will sell energy from an organization at least as trustworthy as that (international consortium) which existed before.

"And there are no surprises in store. Anyone who has the money can come and buy our product. We are perfectly ready to see the foreign concerns that have been working here operate under most-favored-company clauses.

"In 1962 I talked with some Americans about the possibility that the West could be crippled by cutting off oil. People were not impressed then. Now they see the point. As long as we have oil to offer, the Western countries and Japan can get it here. We will operate through the companies that have been functioning here for years, although the terms will be different."

Oil is seen as the energizer of Iran's revolution. The shah hopes its revenues will help develop local copper and aluminum resources and that foreign factories will move in to benefit from supplies of power, labor, and the fact that there are no strikes. The shah considers this last feature attributable to worker participation in industries as shareholders.

Agrarian Reform

The first phase of what the sovereign calls a "revolution" was agrarian reform. This wound up two years ago after more than 30 million acres had been distributed to share-croppers regrouped into ownership cooperatives. The change was resented by traditional landlords and had to be imposed by the crown.

Internal modernization has, according to the shah, strengthened Iran's political position. "As our regime became both more powerful and more representative of what people wished," he says, "there was no longer room to try subversion. Now there is participation in all fields; everyone has a stake in the system.

"How can any foreign power hope to penetrate such a society? In many respects we are more advanced than some so-called socialist societies in Europe. But we don't adhere to any particular ism. We take from everyone what we need, what suits us."

Letters

April in Paris

I am glad to announce to everyone that spring really is here. After months of confrontation on Paris's scarred walls with spray-paint graffiti announcing "Vietcong Vaincra," "Nixon Assassin," "Brezhnev Nazi," "Les Lycées Sont Morts," "Occident" and the like, a wall on the Rue Saint Guillaume, that preserve of radicalism, has scrawled on it in identical size and forbidding black spray: "Marguerite je t'aime."

FRANCIS SCHELL.
Paris.

Swiss Laws

In the business section (IHT, April 5) you have published an article, "SEC Plans to Regulate Offshore Mutual Funds." In the second paragraph we read: "The proposed law is designed to clear some of the controversy that has tarnished the once glamorous image of offshore funds, which generally incorporate in such countries as Luxembourg, Panama and Switzerland that offer tax advantages as well as freedom from regulation."

May we just point out that there is no freedom from regulations in Switzerland as the Mutual Funds domiciled in Switzerland are subject to the strict rules of the Federal Law for Investment Trust of 1966 and the implementing regulations.

J.L. HERZOG.
Zurich.

A Complaint

The letters-to-the-editor column has been awfully dull since the POWs got home and were able to talk. You know, those poor fellows who made Mary McCarthy hang her head in shame when she was in the "War Crimes Museum in Hanoi" as the guest of her "comrades of the Peace Committee," as she called them in the London Sunday Times of May 26, 1968.

What's happened to Jean Davidson and Mary McCarthy and Maria Jolas and her Ad Hoc Committee and all the other friends of Hanoi? They aren't going to leave Jane Fonda holding the bag are they?

Does the Herald Tribune realize the gold mine it is holding if it will bring out in book form the collected letters of the Trib Letters-to-the-Editor Association of Friends of Hanoi? Over the next five years, as the true nature of the North Vietnamese comes out, a book like that could go through twenty editions.

HILAIRE DU BERRIER.
Monaco.

Ervin Hailed

Three cheers for Sen. Sam Ervin who is currently in the forefront for proposals to limit federal spending and for airing the Watergate case facts fairly. This North Carolina statesman deserves praise from all Americans, regardless of party.

G. RUSSELL PIPE.
Amsterdam.

The Bombing of Cambodia

Law and the President

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—In the course of a recent trip to the Soviet Union I heard about a Russian, denied an exit visa though he was ready to pay the tax, who tried to find out the legal basis for the decision. He asked the men of the Interior Ministry whether there was anything in the Soviet Constitution restricting the right to emigrate. No. Could they show him any law that did so? No. What then? "We have our internal regulations."

Visiting a country where power is so often arbitrarily exercised intensifies one's belief in law—law in our deep sense of the word, as a set of rules that binds governed and governors alike. It was with special feeling, therefore, that while in the Soviet Union I read the most revealing statement of the American legal position in Cambodia.

William H. Sullivan of the State Department was asked what constitutional authority there was to bomb Cambodia. He reportedly replied: "For now I'd just say the justification is the re-election of President Nixon." In coarse cynicism Sullivan nicely matched the Soviet Interior Ministry men.

Extreme Example

Cambodia presents the most extreme example so far of an American President's claim of absolute power to make war. It goes well beyond the confines of the long debate about Vietnam, since the bombing of Cambodia lacks even a colorable basis in specific congressional authorization or prior treaty commitment.

There has never been a Tonkin Gulf Resolution on Cambodia, a congressional expression addressed, however vaguely, to the question of authority. Nor is the Southeast Asian Treaty arguably relevant; Cambodia is not a member of SEATO, and in 1970 the under secretary of state, Elliot Richardson, rightly said the treaty had "no application" to the Cambodian situation.

Nixon long ago gave an explicit undertaking that is violated by his current bombing. As his 1970 invasion of Cambodia drew to a close, he said: "The only remaining activity in Cambodia after July 1 will be air missions to interdict the movement of enemy troops and materials where I find this necessary to protect the lives and security of our forces in South Vietnam."

Lingering Corner

There are no American forces in South Vietnam any more, so that excuse for bombing Cambodia—whatever its legal weight—is finished. What else is offered?

Elliot Richardson, now secretary of defense, said the other week that "we are engaging in air strikes only at the request of the Cambodian government." He seemed to argue also that the Paris agreements on Vietnam gave the President some kind of inferential authority to go on bombing in order to force a cease-fire in this "lingering corner" of the Indochina war.

Legally, that is pathetic stuff. Putting to one side any questions about the nature of the government in Phnom Penh, no foreign government's request can by itself add to an American President's war-making power. Is it seriously suggested that Nixon could lawfully bomb Uganda if President Amin asked him to? Nor can a cease-fire agreement never presented to Congress provide any independent legal authority.

On the most expansive modern theories of presidential power, the bombing of Cambodia has not been shown to have any legal basis. Even the Economist of London, a faithful supporter of the American war in Indochina over many years, has said that in Cambodia "President Nixon appears to be short of a legal or constitutional justification for using force."

Perhaps some administration lawyer has a theory. If so, no high official has bothered to argue it, and that is almost worse. For the prevailing attitude seems to be one of contempt for the whole idea of law as it affects presidential power—an attitude most candidly displayed in William Sullivan's not-so-facetious remark.

A Puzzling Case

The case of Elliot Richardson is especially puzzling. He is a highly regarded lawyer, a one-time law clerk to Justice Frankfurter, a possibility for the Supreme Court himself. Does he ever consider the standards that would be brought to this kind of problem by Felix Frankfurter, or by Frankfurter's exemplar of integrity in public service, Henry Stimson?

The point about Frankfurter and Stimson is that they were conservatives in a constitutional sense. They put respect for the institutions of American government ahead of causes they favored, ahead of their own power. Surely conservatives today, the ones distressed by the Watergate scandal, should care all the more about a President making war without a showing of legal justification.

Does it really matter? After all, the bombs are falling on a little far-off country, and as yet no Americans are being killed or captured. But those who founded the United States wanted its very character to lie in the principle that law limits the authority of every American, up to the highest.

On the Use of 'Dirty' Words

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—I guess I was seven when I first heard the maxim that only people with a small vocabulary use "dirty" words. I am 47 and have just received a communication from a reader delivering that maxim as though he had invented it. The trouble with the cliché is a) it isn't true; b) it doesn't take into account the need to use the resources of language; and c) the kind of people who use it are almost always engaged in irredentist ventures calculated to make "dirty" words and expressions that no longer are, and even some that never were.

The first point is easily disposed of by asking ourselves the question: Did Shakespeare have a good vocabulary? Yes; and he also used, however sparingly, profane and obscene words.

Sinners and Saints

The second point raises the question of whether a certain kind of emotion is readily communicable with the use of other than certain kinds of words. Let us assume the only thing it is safe to assume about the matter, namely that every emotion is experienced by everyone, from the darkest sinner to the most uplifted saint.

The sinner, having no care at all for people's feelings, let alone for propriety abstractly considered, lets loose a profanity not only on occasions when his emotions are acutely taxed, but even when they are mildly stirred. The saint—or so I take it from their published writings—manages to exclude the profane word from his vocabulary, and does not resort to it under any circumstances. It was for the saint that the tushery was invented. "Tush! tush!" the saint will say to his tormentors, as he is eased into the cauldron of boiling oil.

Non-saints, it is my thesis, have a difficult time adopting the manners of saints; and even if they succeed most of the time in suppressing obnoxious words, they will probably not succeed all of the time. Moreover, as suggested above, they are up against a community some of whose members are always seeking to repristinate the world of language back to the point where you could not even say, "Gosh, Babe Ruth was a good baseball player," because "Gosh" is quite clearly a sneaky way of saying God, the use of which the purists would hold to be impermissible under any circumstances—indeed they, plus the Supreme Court, reduce the permissible use of the word to the innermost tabernacles.

The context in which a bad word is used does much to determine the quality of its offensiveness, and the usefulness of the word. Reviewing Norman Mailer's first novel many years ago, Prof. John Roche objected that the recurring use of barracks-language, while it reproduced faithfully the language of the barracks, in fact distorts the prose for readers outside the barracks-set who are emotionally or psychologically interrupted every time they run into a word they are not used to seeing on the printed page. It is as if a poet were handicapped by the mis-cadencing of his verse by a reader who paused suddenly at unexpected places, as if to walk around a puddle of water.

I had reason to reach, a while back, for a word to comment upon a line of argument I considered insufferably sanctimonious. "Crap," I wrote; and the irredentist hordes descended upon me in all their fury. I have replied to them that the word in question is defined in a current dictionary in several ways. That among these are meaning 2: "nonsense; drivel: *Mah, don't hand me that crap.*" And 3: "A lie, an exaggeration: *Bah, you don't believe that crap, do you.*"

Earthiness

Notwithstanding that the word has these clearly nonscatological uses, there is an Anglo-Saxon earthiness to it which performs for the writer a function altogether different from such a retort as, say, "flapdoodle."

There are those of us who feel very strongly that the cheapest and most indefensible way to give offense is to direct obscenities wantonly, and within the earshot of those who seek protection from that kind of thing. There will always be a certain healthy tension between Billingsgate and the convent, but in the interest of the language, neither side should win the war completely. Better a stalemate, with a DMZ that changes its roadbed meanderingly, like the Mississippi River.

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هكذا من الأصل

Author Contends CIA Trained Tibet Guerrillas in Colorado

WASHINGTON, April 19 (NYT).—The Central Intelligence Agency set up a secret base in the Colorado Rockies to train Tibetan guerrillas in mountain warfare in the late 1950s, when there was an uprising against Chinese rule in Tibet, a new book discloses.

In the book, "The Politics of Lying," author David Wise said that the agency began training Tibetans in 1958 in a deserted World War II Army base near Leadville, Colo. The operation continued into the early months of the Kennedy administration, he said.

A spokesman for the agency said that there would be no immediate comment on the report.

Mr. Wise, the former Washington bureau chief of The New York Herald Tribune and co-author of "The Invisible Government," a 1964 book about the CIA, wrote that the Tibetan training program apparently ended abruptly in December, 1961, a few days after it was almost uncovered.

"Ironically, it was the snow and the mountains—the very factors that led the CIA to select Colorado for the training base—that almost caused the operation to surface," Mr. Wise wrote. A group of Tibetan trainees was loaded aboard a bus at the Army camp for a 130-mile trip to an airfield in Colorado Springs, where a large Air Force jet was waiting to fly them out of the country before dawn.

Bus Accident

"But coming down the mountain," Mr. Wise wrote, "the bus skidded off the road in the snow. As a result of the delay caused by the accident, it was daylight when the Tibetans arrived at the field."

Once there, the author wrote, overzealous military security officials herded the airport's employees around at gunpoint, but not until at least one of them saw the Tibetans board the jet.

Complaints to the local sheriff were made about the manhandling of the civilians, and a few newspaper articles describing the encounter were published in Colorado Springs and Denver. But, Mr. Wise wrote, the full implications of the incident did not become public.

When a reporter for The New York Times subsequently began a routine inquiry, based on a brief news agency dispatch about the incident, the book said, former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara telephoned the Washington bureau of The Times and asked that the story not be used because of "national security" reasons.

The Times acquiesced, Mr. Wise wrote, in line with the general newspaper practice in those years of not challenging the government's definition of national security.

The two top news officials in Washington for The Times in 1961—the bureau chief, James Reston, and the news editor, Wallace Carroll—said yesterday that they did not recall the incident. Mr. Reston is now a vice-president and columnist for The Times and Mr. Carroll is editor and publisher of The Journal and Sentinel in Winston-Salem, N.C.

Fuel Squeeze Could Curtail U.S. Airlines

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, April 19 (WP).—The growing nationwide fuel shortage may lead to curtailed airline service later this year and may require restrictions—voluntary or regulatory—on the number of flights over certain routes, airline industry sources have indicated.

Whitney Gilliland, vice-chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, spoke Tuesday of a possibility that some flights would have to be diverted because of fuel shortages; that the CAB may reverse its policy of "excessive" route awards because of the situation and that airline growth may be at an end.

Mr. Gilliland, speaking at the McDonnell Douglas Corp. assembly plant in Long Beach, Calif., said:

"The air transport situation can become particularly serious as the energy crisis deepens because the air carriers—unlike most other industries—are limited to the use of kerosene-type fuels in their jet aircraft." He said that kerosene fuel competes with gasoline and heating-oil production for refinery capacity, but is less profitable for the oil companies.

In January, a three-day fuel shortage by one supplier, Texaco, at Kennedy International Airport in New York City, caused two transcontinental airlines to make nonscheduled fuel stops because they couldn't get enough fuel there to fly across the country.

More Shortages

"We feel at some point that we may have more localized shortages similar to the one at Kennedy," a spokesman for the Air Transport Association said. "These may well be the tip of the iceberg."

He also stressed the long-term fuel problem for the airlines because there presently is no available energy alternative. He advocated increased government research into new modes of airplane propulsion.

A Trans World Airlines spokesman said that a mutual-capacity agreement among TWA, United Airlines and American Airlines, to limit the number of flights over four transcontinental routes, has yielded a 120-million-gallon fuel saving during the last 12 months.

The capacity agreement is due to expire at the end of April and the airlines have asked the CAB for permission to extend it indefinitely. He estimated that if such capacity agreement had been adopted on an industry-wide basis, about 800 million gallons of the approximately 10.5 billion gallons of jet fuel consumed last year would have been saved.

Continuing short supplies of gasoline, meanwhile, have threatened more independent gas stations with closings and were being reflected in prices.

The Oil Daily's weekly survey of 100 cities last week showed that the average price for a gallon of major brand gasoline was 26 cents before taxes, compared with 23 1/2 cents a year ago.

While the major companies said that they don't expect shortages for their own dealers, there were charges that independent stations were having to close because the major ones were hoarding their supplies.

The Georgia Independent Oilmen's Association estimated that, by this weekend, more than 100 of the state's 1,800 independent stations would have to close because of a lack of fuel.

The director of the Mid-American Gasoline Marketers Association estimated that 30 percent of the independent stations in the St. Louis area soon would have to close.

Yakir's Daughter Said to Confess Dissident's Role

MOSCOW, April 19 (Reuters).—The daughter of detained Soviet dissident Pyotr Yakir has reportedly admitted to KGB agents that she helped to produce an underground journal, informed sources said yesterday.

The daughter, Irina Yakir, 24, has confessed to playing an important part in preparing the last 16 issues of the journal—The Chronicle of Current Events—the sources reported.

The typewritten journal, which lists trials, arrests and other news, has not appeared for six months. Previously its anonymous authors circulated it every two months, starting in 1968.

The authorities have not arrested Irina, wife of underground balladeer Yuli Kim, apparently because she has recently given birth to a child. But the sources said the security police have called her in for almost daily interrogations over a period of several weeks. Her father, Mr. Yakir, is a liberal historian, who has been held without trial since his arrest last June.

Tennessee Senate Votes to Ban Theory of Evolution as a Fact

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 19 (UPI).—The Tennessee Senate, which helped repeal the state's "monkey law" six years ago, overwhelmingly voted yesterday to prohibit the teaching of Darwin's theory of evolution as fact. It may be taught, however, as theory.

The vote was 28-1 and the measure now goes to the House.

The Senate acted 48 years after John Thomas Scopes was tried and convicted at Dayton, Tenn., of violating a state law making it illegal to teach that man descended from lower forms of life.

The conviction was later overturned on a technicality, and the legislature repealed the law in 1967.

As originally proposed, the new bill would have required that textbooks give equal space to accounts of the origin of man, including the biblical version in the Book of Genesis. The measure was changed to provide only that equal emphasis be given.

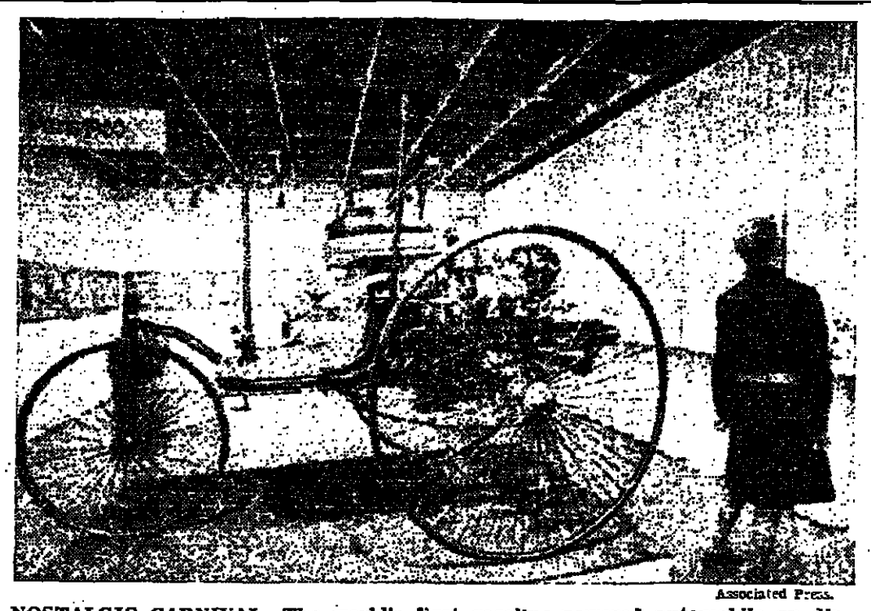
The Senate voted yesterday without debate on the bill.

"The reason there wasn't any debate is that the national TV came down here with the idea they would make us look like a bunch of nitpickers, you know, like barefoot Tennesseans," said the sponsor, Sen. Milton Hamilton.

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Deputy at USEUCOM

STUTTGART, April 19 (IHT).—Air Force Gen. George J. Eade will assume his duties as deputy commander in chief of the U.S. European Command (USEUCOM), headquartered at Patch Barracks here, tomorrow.



Associated Press.

NOSTALGIC CARNIVAL—The world's first gasoline-powered automobile on display in a Munich exposition. The year was 1885, the city was Mannheim and the manufacturer Carl Benz, who also named a later vehicle after his daughter Mercedes. The "Paris 1900" sign in the background refers to the International Exhibition of that year, where the car was displayed. Meanwhile, 88 smog years later. . . .

Obituaries

Willie (the Lion) Smith, 79, Jazz Pianist and Composer

NEW YORK, April 19 (NYT).—Jazz pianist-composer Willie (the Lion) Smith, 79, died last night in New York University Hospital after a brief illness. His home was in Harlem.

Mr. Smith, a flamboyant man, enthralled jazz lovers and colleagues alike in a career that took him from appearances in Newark, N.J., honky tonks before World War I to engagements at international festivals in the 1960s.



Willie (the Lion) Smith

Persisting throughout the decades was a style that dated from the golden period of jazz in Harlem and won him accolades from contemporaries and protégés, *even if the general public* was not fully aware of his contributions to jazz piano.

Mr. Smith always played and sang in a red vest, a derby tipped *at a jaunty angle and with a* thick cigar clenched in the side of his mouth.

He called himself the greatest pianist on earth—and, indeed, *with Fats Waller and James* P. Johnson, he developed the much-praised stride style.

Drawing heavily on ragtime, stride piano was so named *because the left hand shuttles* between low notes and mid-range chords in an "oompah" pattern. It requires, Mr. Smith often remarked, a "two-fisted tickler" to *make it roll.*

War Experience

He perfected the style in Harlem nightclubs after World War I, during which, he once said, he was given his nickname by the commander of his artillery battery for manning the guns on the front for 49 straight days.

His style influenced Duke Ellington in his early days and also found its way into the playing of such other jazz greats as Count Basie, Art Tatum and Thelonious Monk.

Schooled in the piano by his mother, herself an accomplished pianist and organist, Mr. Smith once recalled that he developed his left hand by playing Bach and started playing professionally in his early teen-age years in Newark.

After his postwar decade in Harlem, Mr. Smith brought jazz to a block on West 52d Street that became known in the 1930s as Swing Street.

Starting in 1940, he free-lanced in various New York nightclubs, although his popularity faded somewhat through the 1950s. But in these two decades, and into the 1960s, he made frequent tours of Europe and North America. He also appeared often at the Newport Jazz Festival.

capping it with a forced landing in a Brooklyn field after a gale had swept him several miles out to sea.

He considered that his most spectacular stunt was the first landing of a plane on Boston Common on Jan. 2, 1913, a feat for which two Boston newspapers had offered a $20,000 prize. But when Mr. Jones went to collect the money, he was told that the offer was good only for 1912. Then he was arrested by police for "dangerous flying."

Emanuel Balaban

NEW YORK, April 19 (NYT).—Emanuel Balaban, 78, former orchestra conductor and a member of the faculty of the Juilliard School of Music, died here Tuesday of cancer.

Mr. Balaban had been a guest conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic, the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington and the New York Philharmonic.

Early in his career, he was piano accompanist for Efrem Zimbalist, Mischa Elman and Erica Morini, the violinists.

He was director of the opera department at the Eastman School of Music from 1939 to 1944 and was a member of the faculty of the Berkshire Music Center at Lenox, Mass., from 1953 to 1956. He was with Juilliard from 1947 until his death.

Harry M. Jones

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, April 19 (AP).—Harry M. Jones, 82, who made the first air parcel post flight in 1913 from Boston to New York—in 52 days, died Sunday in Tulsa, Okla., where he had been living since his retirement as an inspector for the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

In January, 1913, Mr. Jones took off from Boston in sub-zero weather with the first air parcels for New York. Fifty-two days later, he delivered the parcels—10 pieces of mail and a jug of Boston baked beans—to the postmaster in New York City.

Beset by crashes, fog and engine trouble, Mr. Jones's plane was forced down many times and, on one occasion, he had to rebuild it at Providence, R.I.

He also made one of the first night flights over New York City,

Sir Stuart Knill

EDINGWORTH, England, April 19 (UPI).—Sir Stuart Knill, 87, the baronet who worked as a road sweeper, died Tuesday in the hamlet of Burnham-on-Sea, his family announced today.

Sir Stuart traced his family to the 15th century, but his title was not registered on the official roll of baronets. Sir Stuart always said he failed to register it through "sheer forgetfulness" when he inherited the baronetcy in 1934. His father, Sir John Knill, was a Lord Mayor of London. His grandfather, the first baronet, also held the same post.

A series of financial reverses impoverished Sir Stuart. He lived in a government-owned house, worked as a road sweeper, a postman and a cat breeder. At one time he ran a stall in an open-air market. Lady Knill, his wife, was a clerk in a shop.

Alexei F. Pakhomov

MOSCOW, April 19 (UPI).—Alexeie F. Pakhomov, 73, a leading graphic artist and corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Arts, died Saturday, according to the newspaper Leningradskaya Pravda.

The newspaper reported his death in its Tuesday edition, which reached Moscow today.

Al Burnett

LONDON, April 19 (UPI).—Al Burnett, 67, comedian, nightclub owner and gambler who started his career selling newspapers in London's East End, died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital today.

Mr. Burnett boasted that in his rags-to-riches career he gambled away a fortune. Estimates put it between £500,000 and £2 million.

His first wife, Cecilia, divorced him because of his gambling and his colorful career calmed down when, at 60, he married his second wife, Stephanie, who was 25 years his junior. He sold off his nightclubs and cut his betting to pennies and shillings.

Uruguay 'Miracle' Stamp

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 19 (AP).—Uruguay will issue two postal stamps to commemorate the "Miracle of the Andes" in which 16 young Uruguayan men survived a plane crash and 69 days in the frozen Andes mountains. The survivors, members and fans of a Montevideo rugby club, acknowledged that to stay alive during their ordeal some had eaten parts of the bodies of 29 other persons who were killed in the crash or died later.

Rebels Held Cornered on Filipino Isle

BASILAN, Philippines, April 19 (AP).—The Philippine Army claimed today that its jungle force has bottled up retreating Moslem rebels in a corner of Basilan Island in the first major drive to wipe out the secessionists in the country's southernmost islands.

After more than a week of fighting throughout this 400-square-mile island, an army spokesman said at least 36 rebels had been killed, including 11 in two battles yesterday. He said two soldiers were killed.

The army launched a drive eight days ago against an estimated 800 Moslems who overran Basilan in February. The island is about 560 miles south of Manila. The army said it has regained control of two-thirds of the island.

Reinforcements Expected

Commodore Gil Fernandez, chief of the Southwest Command, said reinforcements are coming from the north. He said that once the rebels are broken into scattered bands of five to 10 men, his forces will start a drive to clear nearly 2,000 other insurgents from the Sulu Archipelago, which extends down to Sabah, a Malaysian state on the northeast coast of Borneo.

The rebels say they are fighting for Moslem independence after a long history of second-class citizenship. Efforts to negotiate a settlement on Basilan collapsed late in January, and the rebels did not respond to two subsequent amnesty offers.

Meanwhile, President Ferdinand E. Marcos called for a renegotiation of all treaties between the Philippines and the United States. He said new negotiations are necessary because of fast-changing world developments. He indicated that June might be a feasible time to start talks.

The treaties include the military bases agreement, the mutual defense pact and the controversial Laurel-Langley Agreement, which gives Americans equal rights with Filipinos in the development of Philippine natural resources.

March in Hague Supports Pirate Radio Station

THE HAGUE, April 19 (UPI).—A crowd carrying banners and chanting slogans marched in support of the pop pirate radio station Veronica yesterday, in what police said was the largest demonstration ever staged in The Hague.

Organizers of the march put the crowd at 100,000, but a police spokesman said that even at their lower estimate, 50,000, it was still the largest local demonstration.

The crowd marched behind the cars of movie star Willeke van Ammelroy, singer Willy Alberti, "Pistol Paul," and soccer referee Frans Derks to parliament, where a committee held a hearing on whether the Netherlands should apply an international treaty banning radio and television pirates.

The Netherlands signed the 1965 anti-pirate treaty, but is the only nation which failed to have it ratified by parliament.

Veronica has been on the air for 13 years and another two pirate stations began operations in the last few years. Veronica, located on board a ship, was washed ashore in a gale 16 days ago and was refloated yesterday.

French Police Charge Youth In Notorious Murder Case

BRUAY-EN-ARTOIS, France, April 19 (AP).—A 17-year-old boy was indicted today for the murder of Brigitte Dewèvre, a 16-year-old schoolgirl who was strangled in this mining town in northern France just over a year ago.

The police said that the boy, identified only as Jean-Pierre, had confessed to the crime that led to one of the most celebrated investigations in recent years. The principal suspect until now had been Pierre Leroy, the village notary, who spent three months in prison after being indicted during the investigation.

Mr. Leroy, who maintained his innocence from the beginning, was freed only after considerable public pressure built up over keeping such a prominent local figure in preventive detention without prosecuting him.

After his release, the prosecuting judge, Henri Pascal, was removed from the case. Judge Pascal consistently contended that Mr. Leroy's alibi was contradictory. Mr. Leroy is still indicted in the case.

Jean-Pierre, an orphan brought up by his 30-year-old brother Henri, reportedly confessed while serving a sentence for juvenile delinquency. Under French law, a minor's surname may not be published in a criminal case.

Police said Jean-Pierre's detailed confession led them to an ax that he said he used to strike the girl's body after he strangled her in a vacant lot.

The ax was found in the stuffing of an easy chair in Henri's home, with a pair of spectacles that Jean-Pierre said he took from the girl. A local optician confirmed that the glasses belonged to her.

Earlier this year, Jean-Pierre was convicted of stealing a car and was confined to a correctional institution. The police then resumed questioning him about the murder.

Yesterday, Jean-Pierre reportedly confessed to the murder. He said that the girl fell while walking with him in the dark. He reportedly added that the girl seemed critically hurt, so he strangled her in a panic and then struck her body with an ax to camouflage the crime as a deranged act.

Jean-Pierre has been taken to Paris for further questioning.

Judge Pascal said he was not convinced by the confession. "I knew he was an unstable character, and I never pushed him too hard because he was the sort of person liable to confess to anything," he said.

Russia Reported Not Planning Men on Salyut

MOSCOW, April 19 (UPI).—The Soviet Union, which has not put a man in space since 1971, has no plans for a manned flight to link up with the Salyut-2 station launched April 3, space sources said yesterday.

Foreign observers had predicted ever since the Salyut went aloft that a manned vehicle would follow.

But sources familiar with the space program said yesterday the establishment of a manned station similar to the United States' Skylab project never has been intended in connection with Salyut-2.

The Skylab is scheduled for launching May 14, with three men joining it the following day for a 28-day stay.

Soviet space sources said the Salyut is carrying out experiments connected with the joint U.S.-Soviet space flight scheduled for 1975. They said the program does not require docking with a manned ship.

Gen. Vladimir Shatalov, chief of the cosmonaut training project, said last week that laboratories of the Salyut type could yield valuable information in weather forecasting, geology, transport, communications, forestry, agriculture and environmental protection.

He made no reference to a manned mission.

Russia Orbits 2 Vehicles

MOSCOW, April 19 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched two unmanned satellites, one of them a Soviet-Polish experiment called Intercosmos Copernicus-500, Tass news agency said.

Press Adviser To Elizabeth Quits in Row

LONDON, April 19 (UPI).—Queen Elizabeth's press secretary said today he has resigned in a dispute with Buckingham Palace.

"We agreed to differ so I decided to quit," Robin Ludlow, 41, said after the palace announced his resignation from the £5,000-a-year post.

Mr. Ludlow, who took the job 15 months ago, declined to say why he had resigned but a friend said: "He wasn't able to introduce any of the new ideas which he felt were needed. He took on the establishment and lost."

A former marketing manager for the Economist magazine, Mr. Ludlow said he plans to return to journalism.

He will be succeeded at the palace by Ronald Allison, 41, who has covered the royal family for the British Broadcasting Corp. for the last four years.

Renault Reopens One Plant; Strike Continues at Others

PARIS, April 19 (Reuters).—The Renault automobile company reopened one of its key plants today, but mass meetings by workers kept operations down to 50 percent of normal.

Dissident workers swarmed around the gates of the plant at Sandouville, near Le Havre, to press colleagues to join the meetings rather than start work.

The plant was closed down Tuesday along with the big Flins factory, west of Paris, making 30,000 workers idle and bringing the giant state-run car company to the brink of an overall shutdown.

Despite the Sandouville reopening, which the company ordered after strikers vacated the premises yesterday, the Flins plant remained closed, and the chief Paris factory was still virtually paralyzed by a strike of 7,000 assembly-line workers.

Management and union representatives opened talks this afternoon but union representatives said later that no progress had been made.

The meeting was described as exploratory, and the company later said it could foresee no result until it had concrete proof that dissidents would halt the walkouts now clogging Renault assembly lines. No new date for resumption of the talks was set.

Meanwhile, the nation's largest union, the Communist-led Confédération Générale du Travail, said today it plans "job actions" in all sectors of the French economy at the end of April and in May.

At a news conference, André Berteloot, the CGT's federal secretary, said, "A whole series of actions are being prepared for the end of April and May."

Without specifically calling them strikes, Mr. Berteloot said demands would be made in the building trades, public utilities, the national railroad and the food industry.

"The objective is very clear," he added. "It doesn't mean doing just any old thing and bringing on social chaos, but to reflect the evolution of the situation and reply to the combativeness of French workers with coordinated actions."

New Job for Astronaut

HOUSTON, April 19 (AP).—Fred W. Haise jr., 39, one of the astronauts on the Apollo-13 moon mission, is leaving the space corps to become technical assistant to the manager of the Space Shuttle Orbiter Project Office at the Johnson Space Center here.

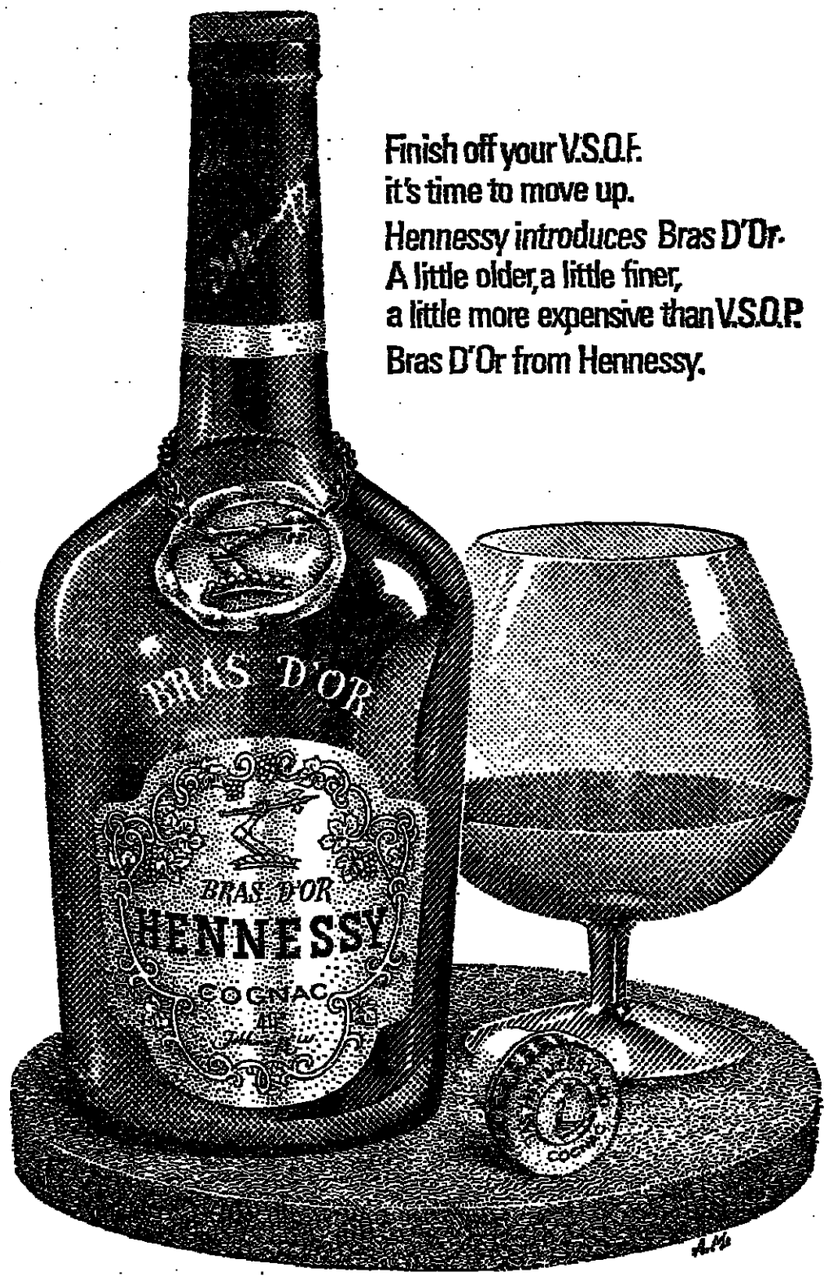
Students Allowed Back By Bonn University

BONN, April 19 (Reuters).—Students were allowed back into Bonn University today after the rector lifted a ban imposed following lecture-hall clashes between police and leftist students Tuesday night.

The rector, Prof. Hans-Joachim Rothart, was said by a spokesman to feel now that there will be no recurrence of the clashes, which prompted him yesterday to order a six-day closure of university buildings. The spokesman said today that many of the 20,000 students had already gone home, and the Easter recess will run from tomorrow until next Tuesday.

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Rossellini Reports N.Y. Death Threat

ROME, April 19 (Reuters).—Italian film director Roberto Rossellini said today that he had received a letter threatening that he would be killed on the day he is due to take part in an international education conference in New York.

The 66-year-old director said, during a ceremony here to mark the publication of a book about his television films, that the letter had come from New York and threatened him with death on May 24. He said that he would attend the conference despite the threat.

PARIS THEATER

The Resurrection Of Two Operettas

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 19 (IHT).—Who's still afraid of "The Boy Friend"? That campy spoof of 1920 musicals is already an antique, a more arthritic romp than the more venerable spectacles it sought to satirize. The old shows are back in fashion.

"No, No, Nanette" and "Irene," the latter endorsed by President Nixon, delight 1973 Broadway audiences. "The Desert Song" and "Maid of the Mountains," a World War I favorite, have been revived to prosper in England and a Noel Coward anthology is a hit on both sides of the Atlantic. The French theater, inspired by these lucrative resurrections, has dug deep in its treasure chest. For Easter we have two operettas, both over 50 years of age—"Phi-Phi" and "Dédé."

The first is "Phi-Phi" (at the Théâtre de la Musique), which first opened on the night after the 1918 armistice, hoping to divert the war-weary for a few weeks. It ran for three years and founded a new genre of tune-and-toe exhibits, the *opérette de poche*. The witty Albert Willemetz, with Fabian Sollar as his assistant, wrote its skimpy "book"—ancient Greece with modern Gallic improvements is the scene—and Henri Christiné composed a twinkling score to accompany its frail traffic. It was considered audaciously naughty in 1918 and Alice Cocéa who was its star probably spiced it with an additional piquancy as the Hellenic wife who becomes Phidias's model with predictable results. What was once titillatingly risqué is now of nursery innocence. Compared to "The Last Tango in Paris," "Phi-Phi" is Bo-Peep.

Louis Ducreux of the Marseilles Opéra has mounted the present production sensibly, neither sardonically underlining what Grandfather found funny nor mistaking this period bit of boulevard fluff for a hallowed classic. Visually—with Grecian decor and costuming in the manner of a 1925 cartoonist, done by Denis Martin, and some graceful posing in Joseph Lazzini's choreography—it presents a pretty picture, and there is some pretty singing, too. More dated than its sophistication is its humor. There are some ghastly puns that wouldn't have been tolerated in trench warfare and a dreadful gag or two, such as the awkward soubrette knocking off the head of Winged Victory with her umbrella, suggesting that one of Jerry Lewis's "writers" has tampered with the slightly wrinkled text.

"Dédé," revived at the Théâtre des Nouveautés, also has a Willemetz libretto and music by Christiné. It was one of Maurice Chevalier's early triumphs in 1922 and its major melody, "Dans la Vie, Faut Pas S'en Faire," became a standard item of his repertory.

The Chevalier role—that of an improvident shoe merchant who almost loses his fortune to a calculating married woman but is rescued from ruin by a saleslady who secretly loves him—is taken by James Sparrow, a British musical-comedy juvenile seen not long ago in the French version of "The Boy Friend." Sparrow is a personable youth who can sing and clown engagingly, but it comes as a jolt to hear the aforementioned Chevalier standby rendered with English accent. Though actually Sparrow is the star, it is that shaggy crooner, Antoine, in a secondary assignment as Dédé's confidant, who receives top billing. Béatrice Belthoise is a 1925 vamp, complete with fiery tango, and Corrine Le Poulain the girl whose heartache is cured at the final curtain. Jean Le Poulain's direction, in contrast to Ducreux's of "Phi-Phi," is an exercise in expansive burlesque, a bit "Boy Friendish." This 1923 leftover still has a share of bounce as it is being performed with more zest than style at the Nouveautés.

"Phi-Phi" and "Dédé," it would seem, have been selected for exhumation on historical grounds. They were the pioneers of a new school, but many French musicals that followed had brighter sparkle. One remembers "Là-Haut," another Chevalier vehicle, by Yves Mirande, music by Maurice Yvain and lyrics by Willemetz; the celebrated hit, "Ta Bouche"; and the charming "Mannequins" with its Joseph Szulc score. If the revival fever spreads, one hopes to see them again.

* * *

"La Royale Performance" (at the Bouffes-Parisiens) is a comedy with music, 1973 model. Alas, it makes a poor showing even when compared to the lesser relics of the twenties. Its comedy is strained and flat and its songs—by the usually reliable Michel Emer—are disappointing. Jacqueline Maillan is deservedly a French favorite, but on this occasion her material is hopeless. Imagine an important curtain falling on a number about cabbage soup! The jocosities are often in questionable taste, a long interlude being given over to a Muslim monarch, deposed during an official visit to Paris and driven into hiding, getting drunk. Jacques Sereys is a skillful comedian, but his interminable drunk act falls flat. It is generally believed that any actor can simulate intoxication hilariously. In a long career of theater-going, I can recall but two who succeeded at the business: James Barton in his famous vaudeville skit and the late Bruce McRae as the inebriated playboy in "The Gold Diggers." "La Royale Performance" would have been bettered by the presence of either of those two. As it is it appears in need of about everything, recalling a jittery run-through of the last rehearsal of some show in trouble during a New Haven tryout.



Associated Press.

Jacqueline Maillan and Jacques Sereys in "La Royale Performance."

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Haïm ESHEL has been appointed Continental and Near East Manager and Sales Supervisor for Avco Embassy Pictures Overseas Corp., it was announced by Mr. Herb FLETCHER, Vice-President in charge of International Distribution for the Company. Mr. Eshel will headquarter in Paris.

Mr. H. Eshel has been Assistant Continental and Near East Manager for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer International Inc., for the past two years. Prior to that, he was MGM's General Manager for Argentina and Supervisor for Uruguay and Paraguay and before then, their General Manager for Iran.

In Australia

When a Town Tries to Stop Smoking

By David Lamb

BATHURST, Australia.—As soon as he awoke and reached across the bedside table for a smoke, Victor Hollo knew something was dreadfully amiss. But for a sleepy moment, he couldn't pinpoint exactly what.

His fingers searched the table. My God, he thought, where are the cigarettes?

Not even a long butt in sight. The ashtrays clean. Then, in a flash of panic, it struck him.

This was the day that Victor Hollo, a two-pack-a-day smoker for most of his 49 years, was to go cold turkey. At least, though, there would be solace in mutual suffering. The rest of Bathurst was trying to quit, too.

20,000 Residents

And throughout Bathurst, a onetime gold-mining town whose 20,000 residents embarked on "the world's biggest anti-smoking campaign," Eric Greenacre, a chain-smoking doctor with a troublesome cough, and John King, president of the Rotary Club, and Lindy, a barmaid at the Park Pub, all faced the autumn morning with the same tight-stomached uncertainty Mr. Hollo was experiencing.

"No one is fighting the tobacco industry," William Cairns, one of the No Smoke Week organizers, said, offering a morsel of hope. "Everyone would throw their hats in the air if someone could just find a safe cigarette."

But since that wasn't about to happen, Mr. Cairns and a few hundred others drove past the drive-in theater—where the movie was "Cold Turkey"—and gathered at City Hall to watch a 12-foot imitation cigarette being stubbed in an ashtray made from a huge tractor tire and doused by firemen.

Mr. Hollo was there, too, fidgeting nervously, unsure exactly what to do with his idle hands as they made unconscious stabs into his empty breast pocket. "How am I going to make it through my cup of coffee without one?" he moaned.

For a painful week, Bathurst sucked mints and chewed gum and struggled to clean its lungs. The town's 14 doctors put up no-smoking signs. Students passed out 10,000 questionnaires, with the data later to be collated by the sociology department at Bathurst's Mitchell College. Health officials lectured every class in the nearby 22 schools about the dangers of tobacco.

The immediate beneficiary of the campaign, run by the East Bathurst Rotary Club in conjunction with several health agencies, was to be a senior citizens' center. Reformed smokers were asked to place the money they normally would have spent for cigarettes in 40 red juice cans spread about the town to raise funds for the center.

Mr. Hollo made it through the first day, the second, the third. On the fourth, his wife, Dawn, said: "Vic, if you're going to be this irritable, maybe you'd better start smoking again." On the fifth, one of his employees, Ray Maroon, muttered: "What's gotten into the boss?"

The campaign that caused Mr. Hollo's withdrawal symptoms was modeled after a similar anti-smoking program run about a year ago in the French village of Mauriac. Of 700 residents, 165 kicked the habit, at least for the week. Even French President Georges Pompidou, it is reported, lent his support by snuffing out his last cigarette.

But right from the beginning, Bathurst realized its campaign might go up in smoke. "Trying to get some of these people to stop is like telling an Aussie he can't gamble," said Wal Garton, the publican in the smoke-filled Knickerbocker Hotel Pub.

Excise Tax

In Australia, the tobacco excise tax raises nearly $300 million annually, a figure exceeded only by beer and gasoline taxes. Anti-smoking organizations estimate that 38 percent of adult Australians use tobacco.

Finally, for Bathurst, the moment of truth had come. George Scholes, Dick Tatzenko and Bruce Inness gathered in Victor Hollo's auto body shop to cut open the red juice cans, sort through the questionnaires and judge the winner of a children's anti-smoking coloring contest.

"Victor, there's some bloke outside wanting petrol," Mr. Scholes said.

"Yeah, well good luck to him," growled Mr. Hollo, who, after making it successfully through the week, was somewhat less irritable than at first and was admittedly feeling quite proud and healthy.

Slowly, as one nearly empty can after another was opened, their faces fell. "Shocking," said Mr. Inness. The town that had tried to quit smoking couldn't. The donations totaled only $84.52 and didn't even cover the $503 printing bill, let alone pay for a senior citizens' center.

"The sociologists already tipped us that we were in trouble," said Mr. Tatzenko, a nonsmoker. "They said we had what they call a double negative: We were asking for money at the same time we wanted them to give up a habit that they didn't want to part with."

But all was not lost. Eric Greenacre, the doctor, said he had joined the ranks of permanent nonsmokers and his cough cleared up; John King, the Rotary president, smoked but a single cigarette all week—though that slip cost him a $5 bet; and Barry McPherson, manager of Wright Heaton, the largest tobacco distributor in Bathurst, estimated sales for the week were down 20 percent.

More typical, though, was Cliff Burke, a barber who lighted his first cigarette at the age of 8 and hasn't broken stride in the 50 years that followed. Lighting another, he shared his philosophy with a stranger:

"For a bloke like myself, giving up would do more harm than good. But for young people—yes. It's something you can live without, not like a drink or a meal."

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SHARPS AND FLATS

MONTREUX—Singer Tony Bennett headlines the opening of the city's 1973 music festival at the new Conference Center on April 26.

* * *

PARIS—Celebrated *fado* singer Amalia Rodrigues and the Delta Rhythm Boys at La Tête de l'Art, French blues singer Marie-France Anglade at the Trois Mailletz. Mani Dibango and his combo at Le Chevalier du Temple every Tuesday and Joe Turner's piano every night at the Calavados.

* * *

LONDON—West, Bruce and Laing at the Rainbow April 20 and Linda Lewis at the Queen Elizabeth Hall April 21, both at 7:30 p.m., and Jimmy McGriff and singer Barbara Carroll at Ronnie Scott's every night.

* * *

GENEVA—Pop concert at La Maison des Jeunes April 21 at 8:30 p.m. The Piccadilly 6 and the Continental Trio alternating at La Tour and Rocky Roberts still bringing them in at the Club 58.

* * *

STOCKHOLM—Jazz night at the Mosebacke April 25 at 8:30 p.m. and Gert Geller and his orchestra every night at the Club Opéra.

* * *

AMSTERDAM—Emerson, Lake and Palmer at the Oude RAI April 21 at 8:30 p.m. and the Juan Amils sextet every night at the Blue Note.

* * *

COPENHAGEN—Week of modern jazz at the Club Montmartre.

* * *

MUNICH—Continuing their European tour, Emerson, Lake and Palmer at the Olympiahalle April 24 at 8 p.m.

* * *

DUBLIN—Rock-and-roll king Fats Domino starts his European tour at the Carlton at 7:30 p.m. on April 27.



Agence France-Presse.

Amalia Rodrigues who is at the Tête de l'Art in Paris.

No. 1 on sales charts throughout America is album from sound track of "Lady Sings the Blues" with Diana Ross playing and singing Billie Holiday.

FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

Talking On An Unofficial Phone System

By John Vinocur

PARIS (AP).—"Corkscrew here. Good evening network."

"This is Little Squirrel and I'm looking for a feminine voice."

"Hello from Corkscrew."

"Oh, Corkscrew, this is Little Squirrel and you've got no psychology whatsoever."

Nervous voices. Assured voices. Droning voices. There are always voices on the network, lonely people who have given themselves code names on the parallel telephone circuit that has grown up in the technological morass of the French telecommunications system.

It is part of the losers' Paris, the other side of chestnut-blossom posters and the excursion boats on the Seine.

What the losers have found out is that if you dial a non-working number in the Paris system all the people who call it can have individual or group conversations over the sound of a recording that murmurs on and on, "The number you have reached is not a working number."

When the engineers at the telephone system close down a number—the official government attitude is that the network does not exist—then network regulars find another number, tell their friends and start to call again. By word of mouth, through a real need for the release that the network seems to bring to so many people, the circuit never dies.

Some network regulars have equipped their phones with complicated amplifiers to boost the level of the sound. Others hang out at a small night club five minutes walk from Notre Dame Cathedral where mentioning the code name of a network star brings a reduction on drinks.

"I was a regular for about four months," said the daughter of a Paris surgeon.

She said the afternoon hours were the dullest. Too many secretaries and telephone operators. The conversation improves in the early evening. "But after midnight you can really talk to some wild people. You get caught up and you can spend the whole night at it. I gave it up because in the end I considered it a loss of time. But I did it last night. And I'm going to have dinner tonight with a guy I talked to on the network."

Entertainment in New York

Plays

NEW YORK, April 19 (IHT).—This is how critics rate new films and stage productions in New York:

"The Orphan," a play by David Rabe at the Anspacher Theater, "gropes through a dark maze of myth and murder for profound, epic drama," according to William Glover, critic for the Associated Press. But, Rabe "doesn't really succeed." Glover says that the production, "attracts even as it annoys." Recapitulation of the "surrealistic meandering" is practically impossible, the critic says, because Rabe's space-time continuum jumps from ancient Greece (Orestes, Iphigenia) to the Vietnam War, the Charles Manson family, Apollo and an abrupt caricature of President Nixon by Aegisthus. Among the cast are Cliff Deyoung (who as Orestes sings several of Peter Link's intermittent tunes), Jeanne Hepple, Mariclare Costello, Marcia Jean Kurtz and Rae Allen.

In The New York Times, Clive Barnes points out that "The Orphan" completes Rabe's "Vietnam Trilogy"—the other two being "The Basic Training of Pavlo Hummel" and "Sticks and Bones." All three were produced by Joseph Papp and directed by Jeff Bleckner and "have very much in common. They all deal with an individual man destined for death or, at least, the living death of conformity," says Barnes. "They all deal also with the effect of policy and politics on that man . . . (and) not less significantly, they all deal with America, the essential violence of its nature and its political and military intervention in the affairs of Vietnam." Of the three, Barnes finds "The Orphan" the most difficult to understand and "the most difficult to identify with." Rabe, he says, "is to be taken very seriously indeed" but "there is a certain jokiness to him that does not befit tragedy." Barnes says he is a playwright of "shining promise and talent" but thinks that "at times his dramatic ideas outrun his dramatic language."

"The Soldier," by Nick Bellitto, is, Clive Barnes of the Times says, "sincere and even serious but unoriginal. An Army veteran (Tom Kindle) has returned home from Vietnam. Formerly a sports hero, he has apparently done well in the Army. He was a volunteer soldier, made sergeant, was decorated for bravery and, after three years, is returned to his family and the girl he left behind." The plot concerns "a veteran's maladjustment with his home," but "there is a quality of imagination lacking here," Barnes writes. "There is no flash of insight . . . As a result nothing seems to matter much." "The Soldier," directed by Eleanore Chapin, is playing at the Provincetown Playhouse.

"Faggot," an "oratorio" by Al Carmines at the Judson Poets' Theater, found favor with Mel Gussow, writing in The New York Times. Mr. Carmines's shows, he says, "are distinguished by a torrent of melody . . . another cause for astonishment is how he keeps discovering talented new singers." Most of the humor in this satiric revue, says Gussow, "derives from looking at the varieties of homosexual experience through the traditions of heterosexuality . . . In many ways this is a serious and often an outspoken attempt to explore a touchy subject. To the author's credit, he does not sentimentalize or patronize." Most memorable, according to the Times critic, are a contrasting pair of love songs—Mr. Carmines as Oscar Wilde and Ira Siff as Lord Douglas and then Lee Guilliatt and Peggy Atkinson as Gertrude Stein and Alice B. Toklas.

"Le Médecin Malgré Lui," at the American Place Theater, is a tribute by Le Jeune Théâtre National of Paris to Molière, marking the tercentenary of Molière's death. Clive Barnes, writing in The New York Times, found the standard of acting extremely high and said that the company was "funny and polished." Because of the brevity of this work, the company added scenes from "The Misanthrope" and "Don Juan" to the program. In "Le Médecin Malgré Lui," Yves Pignot as Sganarelle was outstanding in Barnes's opinion.

Movies

"New American Cinema," a program of seven films at the Film Forum, left Roger Greenspun of The New York Times with mixed emotions. He found Ira Wohl's "The Magic Beauty Kit," a documentary, "an expression of vulnerable joy which seems Wohl's special, very privileged insight." Frank Morris's 9-minute collage-animation, called "Frank Film," "consists wholly of a breathtaking succession of images crossing and filling the screen in response to a narration. It is both funny and touching. In contrast Greenspun found Kathleen Laughlin's "Opening-Closing" "handsome but not so interesting. And the same seems true of Marc Stone's 'Busby Passes the Acid Test.'" "Kiss My Lips, Artchie," by Ron Lieberman and Salvatore Bovoso, a re-creation of a transvestite's world is "occasionally" illuminating. The last film, Vincent Grenier's "The Flight of Maximilian Tumont Senat Ohm Oliver," is a poetic fantasy of "high pretentions and low achievement."

Traveler's Guide to VIENNA



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Two Operas Canceled, Union Seeks Intervention of French Government

PARIS, April 19 (AP).—The Paris Opéra, trying to make a new start after a long series of labor and bureaucratic troubles, canceled tonight's performance of "The Marriage of Figaro."

It was the second night in succession that the Opéra had called off its scheduled program.

A spokesman said that a new production of Wagner's "Parsifal" would have its premiere tomorrow, as announced, but declined to comment further on the origins of the problem.

The Communist-led union (CGT) representing the Opéra's personnel said that the Opéra's new schedule was rigid and had forced administrator Rolf Liebermann to rehearse "Parsifal" today instead of the scheduled performance of "Figaro."

The newspaper Le Monde said that the Opéra administration maintained that the personnel refused to participate in a rehearsal of "Parsifal" scheduled on Tuesday.

The union stated it was asking the Ministry of Culture to intervene because of what it said was Mr. Liebermann's refusal to discuss modifying working conditions with union representatives.



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Italy Lire	17,500	35,000			
Africa, French Community (air) ...$	45.00	90.00	Libya (air)$	54.00	108.00
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Japan, Korea (air) ..$	93.75	187.50	Sierra Leone (air) ..$	76.50	153.00
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—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge		
80⅝	67¾	AbbtLb 1.20	25	50	76½	76	76½		
49⅝	40½	ACF Ind2.40	12	35	47½	45¾	45¾+	1⅛	
17⅛	12¾	AcmeClv .60	12	5	14⅛	13⅝	14	+	⅛
26	22⅛	AcmeMkt 1	21	47	22⅞	22⅝	22½	—	⅛
14⅜	12½	AcmE 1.11e		50	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	—	⅛
8⅛	6¾	AdMillis .20	31	9	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	+	⅛
34	18½	Addrsso .60	9	70	19⅝	19½	19½+		⅛
18	11⅛	Admiral	5	55	11¾	11⅝	11⅝		
76⅝	61	AshtaLt 1.72	9	114	64¼	62¾	64	+	1½
14⅝	10¼	Aguirre Co	25	2	12	12	12	—	⅛
31	28⅛	AhmanHF	9	7	20½	20⅛	20½+		⅛
31½	20⅛	AhmanHF	9	7	20½	20¼	20½+		⅛
9	4⅝	Aileen Inc	17	61	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+		⅛
78⅛	68¼	AirPrd .20b	24	27	74⅞	73⅞	73⅞		
18¼	13⅝	Airco .80	10	376	14½	13⅝	13⅝+		⅛
3⅝	2¼	AJ Industrie	6	18	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛—		⅛
31¼	27½	Akzona 1.10	13	5	28½	28¼	28⅛+		⅛
17	15	Ala Gas1.10	8	32	15⅝	15	15⅝+		⅛
27⅞	24⅝	Alaska Intrs	19	118	32¼	31	31	—	1½
29⅛	16⅝	AlbertoC .32	13	6	17¼	17	17⅛+		⅛
17⅜	14⅝	Albtsn .36a	11	12	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝		
27⅜	22⅞	AlcanAl .80	15	104	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜+		⅛
10⅛	8½	AlcoStd .36	7	9	9	8⅞	9		
45¾	34⅝	AlcanLb .16	60	25	41¾	41½	41⅜+		1⅛
9½	4⅞	Alexdrs .10e	76	79	5½	5¼	5¼		
31⅞	27	AlisMf 2.91e	10	25	29	28¾	29	+	⅜
14⅞	9½	AllALfo .24	9	17	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+		⅛
14½	10⅝	AliogCp .25e	10	62	11	10½	10⅛—		⅜
29⅞	23¼	AlghLud 1	10	94	24⅝	23¾	24⅝+		1⅛
42½	39	AlgLud pf3		1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝—		⅛
24½	20	AlgPw 1.44	8	64	21¾	20⅞	20⅞—		⅛
19⅝	12½	AlinGp 1.08	10	14	13¾	13⅜	13½		
35⅞	22½	AlleCh 1.20	13	292	35⅞	35¼	35⅜+		⅛
44⅞	33¾	AlliAmt .45b	25	7	35⅝	35½	35⅝+		⅛
24⅝	20	AlldMills .75	12	4	20¼	20	20	—	⅛
22	16¾	AlldPd .68	7	12	18	17⅝	18		
59⅞	46	AlldPd pf33		2	59	59	59		
39⅛	25⅝	AlldStr 1.40	8	24	28½	27¼	28⅛+		⅜
63	60	AlldStr pfd		270	62¼	62¼	62½+		⅛
5½	3¼	Alld Supmkt	11	27	4	3¾	3⅞		
12⅛	8⅜	AllisChl .21e	12	108	10⅝	9⅝	10¼+		⅛
15⅞	10⅜	AllrgtAt .48	10	6	10⅜	10¼	10½+		⅛
17⅞	13	AlohaPI .48	7	21	14½	14½	14½+		⅛
60	47⅞	Alcoa 1.80	12	311	57⅛	54⅞	57	+	2
25⅝	22½	AlmSg 1.60	8	7	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜		
14⅜	10¼	AMBAC .50	9	5	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—		⅛
26¼	19½	AmEsh 1.20	7	2	22	22	22	+	⅛
46	39	AmEs pf2.60		2	39½	39½	39½—		⅛
57⅞	31¼	AHess .30b	26	107	35⅝	34⅝	35⅜+		1½
112½	71¼	AmH pf3.50		27	79¼	78½	78¾+		⅛
46	22	AAirFilt .42	20	69	23	22	23		
25⅞	17⅜	Am Airlin	98	559	20	19⅜	19⅝+		⅛
11¼	7⅜	ABaker .20		7	8	7⅞	7⅞		
45⅜	39⅜	ABrnds 2.38	8	68	40⅜	40	40⅛+		⅛
31½	23	AmBdcst .64	12	741	26⅞	26½	26⅝+		⅛
47½	17¼	AmBldM .28	13	23	17⅞	17½	17¾+		⅛
33⅜	27⅜	Am Can2.20	9	175	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞+		⅛
2⅝	2¾	A Can pf1.75		6	2¾	2¾	2¾+		⅛
6½	5	AmCyn .40	9	27	5¾	5½	5½		
26⅛	19⅝	ACnmM 2.32	9	34	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+		⅛
23⅛	16¼	Am Chain 1	10	10	21⅞	21½	21⅝+		⅛
33⅛	25½	ACyan 1.20	12	213	28¾	28¼	28⅝—		⅛
27½	20¼	Am Distill 1	16	5	24⅜	24	24⅛—		⅛
61⅞	53½	AmDistl .43	30	101	55⅛	54⅜	54⅝—		⅛
11⅜	7⅛	AmDuvAl		8	8	8	8		
15⅝	12¾	AmEl pf.84a		5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—		⅛
33¼	25¾	AmEIP 1.80	9	147⅛	29¼	29⅛	29	—	⅛
3¼	2	AmExp Ind		40	2	2	2		
10⅜	6	AmExp pf		2410	7	6⅞	7	+	⅛
23⅜	17½	Amn Fin 1.10	9	188	17½	17¼	17½—		⅛
26¼	18⅜	AmGr pf 3.50		250	18	18	18		
27⅞	19⅝	AmGnCv 1.20		29	19½	18⅞	19⅛+		⅛
27⅛	16	A Gnlns .52	9	29	25⅜	24	25⅛+		⅛
21½	20¼	A Gln pfl.80		2	22	22	22		
17⅜	12⅜	AHoist .40b	8	22	13½	12⅞	13		
122	118½	A Home 1.86	37	211	125¼	123⅝	125¼+		2
18⅜	12⅜	A Home pf 2		3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	—	⅛
52¾	40⅛	AmHosp .28	41	425	43¾	41¼	42	—	⅝
12½	9⅛	Aminves .50	8	51	11	11	11		
37⅝	15	A Medicl .12	74	104	21	20¼	20⅝+		⅛
12⅜	5	A Medicorp	5	272	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝		
35⅞	30	A MtCl 1.90	11	76	33½	32½	32⅝—		⅛
9⅞	92¾	A Ctx pf5.25		5	95	94½	94½—		1
99⅜	7⅜	Am Motors	11	370	8¾	8⅝	8⅝		
47	35½	ANatGs 2.40	8	84	37¼	37	37⅛		
18⅜	11¼	Am Seat .72	12	19	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝+		
22⅞	20½	AmShip .68	9	55	20¾	20¾	20½		
22⅞	16⅛	ASmlth 1.20	10	88	19¾	19½	19⅜+		⅛
67⅜	45¼	AmSoAf .75		113	69¾	66¼	69¼+		2
		AmSAf fn.70		10	61	60	61		
13⅝	10½	AmStand .40	10	87	11⅜	11	11⅛		
61½	58	A Std pf4.75		16	61	60⅜	61	+	⅜
26⅝	23¼	AmSterll 2.52	17	70	26½	25½	25½—		⅜
44⅜	6⅛	AT&T wt		1751	7⅛	7	7	—	⅛
85	49¼	AmT&T 2.80	17	1952	53¾	53¼	53¾+		⅜
62⅞	58¾	AmT&T pf 4		352	61⅝	60¾	61⅛—		⅜
52	50⅛	ATT pfA3.64	3	368	52¼	51⅞	52⅛+		⅛
13½	12¼	AMP Inc .42	7	23	12¾	12¼	12⅝		⅛
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18⅞	14½	Amstek .60a	11	25	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜+		⅛
57⅛	29½	AMF In 1.08	10	65	32	31½	31¾+		⅛
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8⅝	6⅞	AmsPos .36	7	23	7½	7⅜	7½+		⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Ampex Corp		311	4⅝	4	4—		⅛
9¼½	7⅜	Amrep Corp	3	98	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛+		½
30	24¼	Amstar 1.70	8	9	25½	25	25½+		⅛
42⅝	40	Amst pf2.65		1	39¾	39¾	39¾—		⅛
9⅛	6⅜	Amstr pf.58		8	7	7	7		
46⅛	33½	Amtel 2.40	8	14	39½	39	39⅛+		⅛
5¾	4⅜	Amtel .20	31	5	5¾	5¼	5⅜+		⅛
22⅜	17½	Anacon .25b	10	83	21½	21	21½+		⅜
29⅞	24½	AnchrH 1.68	8	58	27⅜	24	24½—		⅛
24⅜	17¾	Ander Clayt	7	24	22⅝	20¼	22½—		1⅛
19⅛	13¾	Angelica .10	19	14	13⅝	13	13⅜+		⅛
16	13	Apache .32b	8	18	14½	13¾	13¾		
36⅞	12⅜	ApcoO .89t	7	55	17⅜	16⅞	16⅜—		½
9⅝	7⅝	ApcoCp .76	29	57	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜		
21⅞	17⅛	Apco Corp	6	7	17½	17½	17½+		⅛
9⅛	6	Applid Mag	19	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾—		⅛
153¾	134	ARA Sv 1.22	28	251	137½	134½	135	—	1
14⅛	6⅞	ArcatN .14	9	32	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+		⅛
33	25	ArctaN pf 2		2	25	25	25		
26⅛	23¼	ArchDan .90	10	6	25½	25¼	25½+		⅛
19⅞	6	Arctic Entr	4	85	6⅞	6	6⅞+		⅛
24⅞	16¼	ArizPS 1.16	9	70	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞+		⅛
22	16½	ArBest .48	8	6	17¾	17	17¼+		⅛
14⅜	10¼	ARMCO .50	9	5	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—		⅛
26¼	19½	AmEsh 1.20	7	2	22	22	22	+	⅛
46	39	AmEs pf2.60		2	39½	39½	39½—		⅛
57⅞	31¼	AHess .30b	26	107	35⅝	34⅝	35⅜+		1½
112½	71¼	AmH pf3.50		27	79¼	78½	78¾+		⅛
46	22	AAirFilt .42	20	69	23	22	23		
25⅞	17⅜	Am Airlin	98	559	20	19⅜	19⅝+		⅛
11¼	7⅜	ABaker .20		7	8	7⅞	7⅞		
45⅜	39⅜	ABrnds 2.38	8	68	40⅜	40	40⅛+		⅛
31½	23	AmBdcst .64	12	741	26⅞	26½	26⅝+		⅛
47½	17¼	AmBldM .28	13	23	17⅞	17½	17¾+		⅛
33⅜	27⅜	Am Can2.20	9	175	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞+		⅛
3⅜	2¾	A Can pf1.75		6	2¾	2¾	2¾+		⅛
6½	5	AmCyn .40	9	27	5¾	5½	5½		
26⅛	19⅝	ACnmM 2.32	9	34	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+		⅛
23⅛	16¼	Am Chain 1	10	10	21⅞	21½	21⅝+		⅛
33⅛	25½	ACyan 1.20	12	213	28¾	28¼	28⅝—		⅛
27½	20¼	Am Distill 1	16	5	24⅜	24	24⅛—		⅛
61⅞	53½	AmDistl .43	30	101	55⅛	54⅜	54⅝—		⅛
11⅜	7⅛	AmDuvAl		8	8	8	8		
15⅝	12¾	AmEl pf.84a		5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—		⅛
33¼	25¾	AmEIP 1.80	9	147⅛	29¼	29⅛	29	—	⅛
3¼	2	AmExp Ind		40	2	2	2		
10⅜	6	AmExp pf		2410	7	6⅞	7	+	⅛
23⅜	17½	Amn Fin 1.10	9	188	17½	17¼	17½—		⅛
26¼	18⅜	AmGr pf 3.50		250	18	18	18		
27⅞	19⅝	AmGnCv 1.20		29	19½	18⅞	19⅛+		⅛
27⅛	16	A Gnlns .52	9	29	25⅜	24	25⅛+		⅛
21½	20¼	A Gln pfl.80		2	22	22	22		
17⅜	12⅜	AHoist .40b	8	22	13½	12⅞	13		
122	118½	A Home 1.86	37	211	125¼	123⅝	125¼+		2
18⅜	12⅜	A Home pf 2		3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	—	⅛
52¾	40⅛	AmHosp .28	41	425	43¾	41¼	42	—	⅝
12½	9⅛	Aminves .50	8	51	11	11	11		
37⅝	15	A Medicl .12	74	104	21	20¼	20⅝+		⅛
12⅜	5	A Medicorp	5	272	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝		
35⅞	30	A MtCl 1.90	11	76	33½	32½	32⅝—		⅛
9⅞	92¾	A Ctx pf5.25		5	95	94½	94½—		1
99⅜	7⅜	Am Motors	11	370	8¾	8⅝	8⅝		
47	35½	ANatGs 2.40	8	84	37¼	37	37⅛		
18⅜	11¼	Am Seat .72	12	19	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝+		
22⅞	20½	AmShip .68	9	55	20¾	20¾	20½		
22⅞	16⅛	ASmlth 1.20	10	88	19¾	19½	19⅜+		⅛
67⅜	45¼	AmSoAf .75		113	69¾	66¼	69¼+		2
		AmSAf fn.70		10	61	60	61		
13⅝	10½	AmStand .40	10	87	11⅜	11	11⅛		
61½	58	A Std pf4.75		16	61	60⅜	61	+	⅜
26⅝	23¼	AmSterll 2.52	17	70	26½	25½	25½—		⅜
44⅜	6⅛	AT&T wt		1751	7⅛	7	7	—	⅛
85	49¼	AmT&T 2.80	17	1952	53¾	53¼	53¾+		⅜
62⅞	58¾	AmT&T pf 4		352	61⅝	60¾	61⅛—		⅜
52	50⅛	ATT pfA3.64	3	368	52¼	51⅞	52⅛+		⅛
13⅝	12¼	AMP Inc .42	7	23	12¾	12¼	12⅝		⅛
21½	22	AMP Inc pf		1	20	20	20	—	⅛
17¼	14½	Amercn .65	6	12	14⅝	14	14	—	⅛
12	6¾	AmesD .10h	6	20	7	6⅝	7	+	⅛
18⅞	14½	Amstek .60a	11	25	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜+		⅛
57⅛	29½	AMF In 1.08	10	65	32	31½	31¾+		⅛
24⅛	20	AMFstn .64	9	68	23	22⅝	22⅝+		⅛
131⅜	113½	AMP Inc .42	71	73	121	119	121	+	1½
8⅝	6⅞	AmsPos .36	7	23	7½	7⅜	7½+		⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Ampex Corp		311	4⅝	4	4—		⅛
9¼½	7⅜	Amrep Corp	3	98	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛+		½
30	24¼	Amstar 1.70	8	9	25½	25	25½+		⅛
42⅝	40	Amst pf2.65		1	39¾	39¾	39¾—		⅛
9⅛	6⅜	Amstr pf.58		8	7	7	7		
46⅛	33½	Amtel 2.40	8	14	39½	39	39⅛+		⅛
5¾	4⅜	Amtel .20	31	5	5¾	5¼	5⅜+		⅛
22⅜	17½	Anacon .25b	10	83	21½	21	21½+		⅜
29⅞	24½	AnchrH 1.68	8	58	27⅜	24	24½—		⅛
24⅜	17¾	Ander Clayt	7	24	22⅝	20¼	22½—		1⅛
19⅛	13¾	Angelica .10	19	14	13⅝	13	13⅜+		⅛
16	13	Apache .32b	8	18	14½	13¾	13¾		
36⅞	12⅜	ApcoO .89t	7	55	17⅜	16⅞	16⅜—		½
9⅝	7⅝	ApcoCp .76	29	57	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜		
21⅞	17⅛	Apco Corp	6	7	17½	17½	17½+		⅛
9⅛	6	Applid Mag	19	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾—		⅛
153¾	134	ARA Sv 1.22	28	251	137½	134½	135	—	1
14⅛	6⅞	ArcatN .14	9	32	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+		⅛
33	25	ArctaN pf 2		2	25	25	25		
26⅛	23¼	ArchDan .90	10	6	25½	25¼	25½+		⅛
19⅞	6	Arctic Entr	4	85	6⅞	6	6⅞+		⅛
24⅞	16¼	ArizPS 1.16	9	70	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞+		⅛
22	16½	ArBest .48	8	6	17¾	17	17¼+		⅛
14⅜	10¼	ARMCO .50	9	5	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—		⅛
26¼	19½	AmEsh 1.20	7	2	22	22	22	+	⅛
46	39	AmEs pf2.60		2	39½	39½	39½—		⅛
57⅞	31¼	AHess .30b	26	107	35⅝	34⅝	35⅜+		1½
112½	71¼	AmH pf3.50		27	79¼	78½	78¾+		⅛
46	22	AAirFilt .42	20	69	23	22	23		
25⅞	17⅜	Am Airlin	98	559	20	19⅜	19⅝+		⅛
11¼	7⅜	ABaker .20		7	8	7⅞	7⅞		
45⅜	39⅜	ABrnds 2.38	8	68	40⅜	40	40⅛+		⅛
31½	23	AmBdcst .64	12	741	26⅞	26½	26⅝+		⅛
47½	17¼	AmBldM .28	13	23	17⅞	17½	17¾+		⅛
33⅜	27⅜	Am Can2.20	9	175	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞+		⅛
3⅜	2¾	A Can pf1.75		6	2¾	2¾	2¾+		⅛
6½	5	AmCyn .40	9	27	5¾	5½	5½		
26⅛	19⅝	ACnmM 2.32	9	34	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+		⅛
23⅛	16¼	Am Chain 1	10	10	21⅞	21½	21⅝+		⅛
33⅛	25½	ACyan 1.20	12	213	28¾	28¼	28⅝—		⅛
27½	20¼	Am Distill 1	16	5	24⅜	24	24⅛—		⅛
61⅞	53½	AmDistl .43	30	101	55⅛	54⅜	54⅝—		⅛
11⅜	7⅛	AmDuvAl		8	8	8	8		
15⅝	12¾	AmEl pf.84a		5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—		⅛
33¼	25¾	AmEIP 1.80	9	147⅛	29¼	29⅛	29	—	⅛
3¼	2	AmExp Ind		40	2	2	2		
10⅜	6	AmExp pf		2410	7	6⅞	7	+	⅛
23⅜	17½	Amn Fin 1.10	9	188	17½	17¼	17½—		⅛
26¼	18⅜	AmGr pf 3.50		250	18	18	18		
27⅞	19⅝	AmGnCv 1.20		29	19½	18⅞	19⅛+		⅛
27⅛	16	A Gnlns .52	9	29	25⅜	24	25⅛+		⅛
21½	20¼	A Gln pfl.80		2	22	22	22		
17⅜	12⅜	AHoist .40b	8	22	13½	12⅞	13		
122	118½	A Home 1.86	37	211	125¼	123⅝	125¼+		2
18⅜	12⅜	A Home pf 2		3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	—	⅛
52¾	40⅛	AmHosp .28	41	425	43¾	41¼	42	—	⅝
12½	9⅛	Aminves .50	8	51	11	11	11		
37⅝	15	A Medicl .12	74	104	21	20¼	20⅝+		⅛
12⅜	5	A Medicorp	5	272	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝		
35⅞	30	A MtCl 1.90	11	76	33½	32½	32⅝—		⅛
9⅞	92¾	A Ctx pf5.25		5	95	94½	94½—		1
99⅜	7⅜	Am Motors	11	370	8¾	8⅝	8⅝		
47	35½	ANatGs 2.40	8	84	37¼	37	37⅛		
18⅜	11¼	Am Seat .72	12	19	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝+		
22⅞	20½	AmShip .68	9	55	20¾	20¾	20½		
22⅞	16⅛	ASmlth 1.20	10	88	19¾	19½	19⅜+		⅛
67⅜	45¼	AmSoAf .75		113	69¾	66¼	69¼+		2
		AmSAf fn.70		10	61	60	61		
13⅝	10½	AmStand .40	10	87	11⅜	11	11⅛		
61½	58	A Std pf4.75		16	61	60⅜	61	+	⅜
26⅝	23¼	AmSterll 2.52	17	70	26½	25½	25½—		⅜
44⅜	6⅛	AT&T wt		1751	7⅛	7	7	—	⅛
85	49¼	AmT&T 2.80	17	1952	53¾	53¼	53¾+		⅜
62⅞	58¾	AmT&T pf 4		352	61⅝	60¾	61⅛—		⅜
52	50⅛	ATT pfA3.64	3	368	52¼	51⅞	52⅛+		⅛
13⅝	12¼	AMP Inc .42	7	23	12¾	12¼	12⅝		⅛
21½	22	AMP Inc pf		1	20	20	20	—	⅛
17¼	14½	Amercn .65	6	12	14⅝	14	14	—	⅛
12	6¾	AmesD .10h	6	20	7	6⅝	7	+	⅛
18⅞	14½	Amstek .60a	11	25	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜+		⅛
57⅛	29½	AMF In 1.08	10	65	32	31½	31¾+		⅛
24⅛	20	AMFstn .64	9	68	23	22⅝	22⅝+		⅛
131⅜	113½	AMP Inc .42	71	73	121	119	121	+	1½
8⅝	6⅞	AmsPos .36	7	23	7½	7⅜	7½+		⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Ampex Corp		311	4⅝	4	4—		⅛
9¼½	7⅜	Amrep Corp	3	98	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛+		½
30	24¼	Amstar 1.70	8	9	25½	25	25½+		⅛
42⅝	40	Amst pf2.65		1	39¾	39¾	39¾—		⅛
9⅛	6⅜	Amstr pf.58		8	7	7	7		
46⅛	33½	Amtel 2.40	8	14	39½	39	39⅛+		⅛
5¾	4⅜	Amtel .20	31	5	5¾	5¼	5⅜+		⅛
22⅜	17½	Anacon .25b	10	83	21½	21	21½+		⅜
29⅞	24½	AnchrH 1.68	8	58	27⅜	24	24½—		⅛
24⅜	17¾	Ander Clayt	7	24	22⅝	20¼	22½—		1⅛
19⅛	13¾	Angelica .10	19	14	13⅝	13	13⅜+		⅛
16	13	Apache .32b	8	18	14½	13¾	13¾		
36⅞	12⅜	ApcoO .89t	7	55	17⅜	16⅞	16⅜—		½
9⅝	7⅝	ApcoCp .76	29	57	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜		
21⅞	17⅛	Apco Corp	6	7	17½	17½	17½+		⅛
9⅛	6	Applid Mag	19	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾—		⅛
153¾	134	ARA Sv 1.22	28	251	137½	134½	135	—	1
14⅛	6⅞	ArcatN .14	9	32	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+		⅛
33	25	ArctaN pf 2		2	25	25	25		
26⅛	23¼	ArchDan .90	10	6	25½	25¼	25½+		⅛
19⅞	6	Arctic Ent							

Nixon Proposes Help For U.S. Exporters

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP-...).—President Nixon wants to ...er U.S. anti-trust immunity ...joint export associations form... by competing U.S. corpora...ns seeking contracts abroad for ...ds or services.

...he outlook for this legislation, ...t to Congress about a week ..., is not clear, however.

...he Justice Department's anti...st division is known to be extremely cool to the idea of bending the law to accommodate, for example, the joint efforts of U.S. construction companies to take big foreign contracts away from the Japanese, the Italians, the West Germans, or others abroad who work closely together to capture such business.

Mr. Nixon told Congress last week that the Webb-Pomerene Act, a law of World War I vintage, should be modified to "clarify the legal framework in which associations of exporters can function."

"In an era when more countries are seeking foreign contracts for entire industrial projects—including steps ranging from engineering studies through the supply of equipment and the construction of plants—it is essential that our laws concerning joint export activities allow us to meet our foreign competition on a fair and equal basis," he said.

Connally Cited

The man behind the proposed legislation is believed to be former Treasury Secretary John Connally, who still advises President Nixon on matters of international economic policy.

Mr. Connally has often argued that U.S. companies, while competing in the domestic market, should be allowed to collaborate in seeking business abroad without fears of U.S. anti-trust action.

Mr. Connally, now in private law practice, reportedly told a group of anti-trust lawyers here last week that substantial changes in U.S. regulations are needed to help increase exports.

At the same meeting, Thomas Kauper, chief of the Justice Department's anti-trust division, was said to have challenged the Connally view, commenting that efficient U.S. corporations do well abroad but that joint arrangements are not likely to help those that are inefficient.

Some members of the Senate have favored going even further than Mr. Nixon's proposals by authorizing federal charters for joint export associations. And it now appears that the administration's legislation will be steered, at least initially, into the friendly hands of some of these members of the Senate Commerce Committee.

Some U.S. export associations, dating back to the early 1920s, are still operating under the authority of the original Webb-Pomerene Act. Experts say, however, that they are not making any significant contributions to export sales.

One of the administration's proposed amendments, not part of the White House 1973 trade reform legislation, would make it clear that architectural, engineering, financing, training and general project management companies could form joint export associations and gain U.S. anti-trust immunities.

Foreign persons or companies could not be members of these associations.

...apan Aide ...rges Summit ...eform Talks

By Sam Jameson

...OKYO, April 19.—The sec...ry-general of Japan's ruling ...ral Democratic party has sug...ed that the heads of govern...t of the United States, Japan, ...nce, Britain and West Ger...y hold an "economic summit" ...ting.

...e official, Tomisaburo Hashi..., termed the suggestion "a ...onal idea" and said his gov...nent is not prepared to take ... initiative in calling such a ...mit.

...ther, the United States—as ... most powerful political and ...omic nation"—should act as ...sor, he told foreign newsmen ...erday.

...r. Hashimoto, who on Feb. 26 ...plained that Japan was being ...ed a proper role in world ...ical affairs, said he thought ...ials attending recent inter...onal conferences dealing with ...d monetary problems had ...centrated too much on their ... footsteps and had failed to ... their eyes about over the ...e horizon."

Resolute Steps Needed

...aders meeting in a summit ...ld set basic policy for a re... of the international mon... system and agree on "res... measures to reduce the ex...ve gap" between highly de...ed and underdeveloped na..., the 72-year-old party leader

...r. Hashimoto said recent mon... arrangements constituted ...ing more than "an interim ...ure" and "could not be con...ed a good solution" to world ...etary problems.

...e monetary problem, he said, ... po'litical issue calling for ...ment at the highest level. ...re to reach agreement on ...damental reforms "could very ... threaten the whole free ...d," he added.

...was the first time such a ...atic suggestion—however ...ified—had been made by a ...r political leader in postwar ...n, which for 28 years has ...tionally avoided internation... moves in an effort to build a ...controversial and friendly ...e abroad.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Lonrho Dispute Causes Share Dip

Shares of Lonrho Ltd. fell sharply on the London Stock Exchange Thursday following disclosure of an attempt by eight directors to dismiss the chief executive, R.W. Rowland. At the close, Lonrho's shares were quoted at a 1973 low of 86, down 7 1/2 from late Wednesday. Their 1973 high is 152. Mr. Rowland was granted a high court order late Wednesday temporarily blocking the attempt to dismiss him. The court order is effective until May 4 to allow Mr. Rowland to put his case to an extraordinary general meeting of Lonrho shareholders. Lonrho is a diversified enterprise that does most of its business in Africa. Its activities include mining, auto sales and service, shipping, publishing, agriculture, finance and general trading.

Kraftco Eyes European Expansion

Kraftco, the largest food processor in the United States, is considering expansion in Europe into non-food lines, William O. Beers, chairman and president, reports. Kraftco earned $100.6 million, or $3.57 a share, from operations last year before a special charge of $12.3 million, or 44 cents a share, resulting from consolidating and closing some unprofitable U.S. milk and ice cream plants. "We can more aggressively expand via acquisitions abroad than in the United States" Mr. Beers says. "But even overseas, nationalism is cropping up more and more and in such basic industries as food there just aren't very many good companies left to acquire." However, Mr. Beers adds, "we've got the spadework done in the international area and we intend to continue to grow." International operations contributed 17 percent of net profit last year, while overseas sales rose 16 percent to $461.3 million.

ITT to Sell Unit to TWA

International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. has agreed to merge Canteen Corp., a two-thirds subsidiary, into a newly-formed subsidiary of Trans World Airlines Inc. ITT says the deal would comply with the 1971 consent decree it entered into to divest Canteen by September 1973. Canteen shareholders will receive $22 for each share. ITT says it will receive $88 million for its 4 million shares of Canteen, payable in five annual installments starting one year after the closing date at an interest rate of 5 percent. The deal is subject to approval by ITT, TWA and Canteen directors and two-thirds of Canteen holders excluding the shares owned by ITT.

Hayden Stone, Hentz Plan Merger

Hayden Stone Inc. and H. Hentz & Co. have agreed in principle to merge on an exchange of shares. The merger would be completed by the issuance of up to 65,000 shares of Hayden Stone common stock plus preferred stock for the Hentz stock based on relative book value at the time of the closing of the transaction. The companies say completion of the agreement is dependent on approval by both boards of definitive legal agreements and on approval by shareholders and regulatory bodies.

Trade Data Gap May Hamper Nixon Bill

By Barbara Bright

WASHINGTON, April 19 (WP).—Concern is growing both in Congress and among the United States' chief trading partners that, when Congress considers the Nixon trade bill on the basis of trade statistics, the legislators will be comparing apples and oranges.

Discrepancies in trade statistics long have been a minor annoyance to international trade observers. The fact that the United States does not agree with any of its major trading partners on precisely how large the 1972 trade deficit is (or whether it exists) poses a distinct barrier to planned international trade negotiations and to the entire problem of balance of payments.

For example, the U.S. trade *balance with Canada for 1972,* which heads the list of trading partners and is the only major partner which collects its trade data on an FOB (freight on board) basis, is listed in U.S. data as a $2.5-billion deficit. The Canadian figures, however, show a $1.5-billion deficit.

Figures for 1971 with Japan, the second U.S. trading partner, show a deficit of $3.2 billion according to U.S. figures, but $3.1 billion by Japanese statistics.

For all countries which have more than $1 billion in trade with the United States, the 1971 total, by U.S. figures, adds up to a $1.68-billion deficit. But, according to the figures of trading partners, a $146 million surplus existed for the United States.

A West German official termed the lack of coordination between the United States and Europe on trade and monetary matters "deeply frightening." He said: "A trade controversy could arise which could have broad implications in other areas" because of the lack of agreement on statistics and other trade data.

Several congressmen agree. Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn., who conducted recent hearings on international trade for the Senate Finance Committee, said: "A few million dollars could make a lot of difference in how we look at things. We ought to know what the figures are before we take action. Unless we have accurate trade figures, how are we going to negotiate with our trading partners?"

"In terms of negotiations," said Mary Jane Wignot, international economist in the office of President Nixon's special representative for trade negotiations, "it is a problem, but I wouldn't say it's an explosive issue. We inflate trade figures to an estimated CIF (cost, insurance, freight) figure to make them comparable."

As Miss Wignot implied, the major statistical differences occur because the United States compiles its figures according to FOB methodology, while most other major trading nations gather their trade data in CIF terms.

However, reconciliation of the discrepancies evidently is possible. After a year's effort, the United States announced in March that it had reconciled its trade data for 1970 with Canada, and a committee was working toward reconciliation of the figures for 1971 and 1972.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

April 19, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. (§ per £)..	2.4839	2.4823	— 4.67
Belg. fr. (A)...	39.75	39.55	
Belg. fr. (B)...	40.175	40.09	+11.43
Deutsche mark.	2.6305	2.6215	+13.88
Escudo.....	25.75	25.75	
Fr. fr. (A).....	4.5562	4.5512	
Fr. fr. (B).....	4.5583	4.5545	+12.29
Guilder.....	2.9556	2.9495	+ 9.30
Israeli pound...	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A).....	584.5	580.5	
Lira (B).....	589.5	586.5	— 1.33
Peseta.....	58.02	58.03	
Schilling.....	20.635	20.615	+12.77
Sw. krona.....	4.5165	4.4965	+ 6.61
Swiss franc.....	3.24	3.232	+18.46
Yen.....	265.3	265.23	+16.05

A: Free. B: Commercial.
*Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

Nestlé Net Rises 21 Percent; Akzo Has 2.2 Percent Gain

VEVEY, Switzerland, April 19 (AP-DJ).—Group net profit at Nestlé jumped 21.4 percent last year to 652 million francs from 537 million francs in 1971, the company said today.

The group proposed a dividend of 65 francs for Nestlé Alimentana, up from 60 francs in 1971, and $3.75 for Unilac Inc., up from $3.

The group comprises all units controlled by Nestlé Alimentana, of Switzerland, and Unilac, of Panama City.

Group sales were 15.77 billion francs, up 7.6 percent from 14.65 billion francs in 1971.

It said the Nestlé Alimentana board proposes a dividend of 168.9 million francs versus 155.9 million, and a transfer of 52.5 million francs versus 394 million to special reserves.

Nestlé Alimentana's total net profit was 225 million francs versus 196.2 million. The Unilac net profit was $14.1 million versus $13 million.

Akzo Profit Rises

AMSTERDAM, April 19 (Reuters).—Akzo's net profit rose 2.2 percent to 187.8 million guilders in 1972 from 184.4 million guilders the previous year, the company reported today.

Sales increased to 8.2 billion guilders from 8.1 billion guilders in 1971.

The company said the international monetary unrest and the difficult situation in the West European fiber industry influenced results adversely.

The decline in the chemical fibers group was largely due to insufficient capacity utilization and price deterioration for *important categories of synthetic* textile yarns, Akzo said.

Inflation Rate in U.S. Soars to 6% in Quarter

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Commerce Department reported today that the U.S. rate of inflation jumped to 6 percent in the first three months of this year from a rate of 2.8 percent in the last three months of 1972.

The department said that the U.S. gross national product—the total value of goods and services—rose 14.3 percent during the first quarter, but that only 7.9 percent of this was what economists term "real" growth. The rest was mainly inflation.

The increase in the GNP is considerably above the administration's goal of 10 percent for the entire year and the rate of inflation is more than double the 1973 goal of 2.5 percent.

The figures showed that the economy is growing at a much faster rate than the administration and its economic advisers consider safe, because overproduction stimulates further inflation.

Comment by Stein

Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, described the increase in inflation as extraordinary and said the size of the GNP growth shows "we have a difficult transition ahead of us."

"Real output cannot go on rising at an annual rate of 8 percent," he said. "There isn't enough labor or productive capacity to sustain that for very long."

The Commerce Department said the dollar value of the first quarter increase was $40.6 billion, which meant the economy was expanding at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $1.235 trillion.

The increase compares with a GNP advance in the fourth quarter of last year of $30.9 billion, or 11 percent at an annual rate. With the rate of inflation in the fourth quarter at 2.8 percent, real growth was 8 percent.

The jump in inflation was the biggest quarterly increase since the fourth quarter of 1970, when the rate was 6.3 percent.

Consumer expenditures accounted for a major portion of the GNP increase in the first quarter. They were up $28 billion, compared with $17.1 billion in the fourth quarter of last year.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Philippe Duvieusart

Philippe Duvieusart has joined the Ippa group in Brussels as a member of the executive committee of Cie. Financière Ippa and as president of the executive committee and managing director of Banque Ippa.

* * *

At August Thyssen-Huette, **Hans Guenther Sohl** has been elected chairman of the supervisory board. He retired as chairman of the management board at the annual meeting on Tuesday.

* * *

John McDaniels, formerly in charge of underwriting and syndication at First Boston Corp., has *joined Bankers Trust Interna*tional of London as a member of the board and executive director responsible for international finance.

* * *

Global International Forwarding, of California, a subsidiary of Global Van Lines, has announced the appointment of **Alfred M. Rossum** as managing director of its operations in France. Meanwhile, the company says it has moved its European headquarters *from Frankfurt to Brussels where* **Peter Schleicher**, executive vice-president, is in charge.

* * *

Caterpillar Tractor has named **George W. Ince** public affairs manager for Europe. He will be headquartered in Geneva, beginning June 1.

* * *

Christian F. Lafargue, formerly with Peugeot Canada Ltd., has joined Volvo France as director of the company's automotive division.

* * *

E. F. Hutton & Co., the U.S. brokerage firm, has appointed **Giuseppe Tomè** to senior executive officer in Europe based in Zurich.

Profit Reports Help Stocks, Dow Gains 5

Internal Strength Seen In Pre-Holiday Rise

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, April 19 (NYT).—The stock market turned in a solid advance today on rising volume ahead of the Good Friday holiday on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average was higher throughout the session and closed up 4.89 at 963.20. Confirming the gain in the average, rising stocks outnumbered decliners, 820 to 580.

Turnover climbed to 14.56 million shares from yesterday's 13.89 million and was at the highest level in a generally slow week.

The ability of the market to move up on increased volume in advance of a three-day weekend was interpreted as an indicator of internal strength. Often, traders lighten positions prior to a long weekend to lessen the chance of being caught fully invested when possibly adverse news may break later on the international front.

Too Much to Ignore

Apparently, the continued flow of strong earnings reports was too much to ignore. It was evident that portfolio managers were ready to make commitments despite the approaching holiday.

Texas Instruments, for example, leaped 15 and closed at 177 1/2 after trading at 178 1/2. Yesterday the company disclosed first-quarter earnings equivalent to $1.67 a share, up sharply from 97 cents a year earlier.

Rosy earnings reports also were behind the moves in Allegheny Ludlum, up 1 1/2 at 24 7/8, and Alcoa, up 3 at 57 1/8.

Oil and gas issues surged upward in response to President Nixon's message on the energy crisis. Exxon, for example, was actively traded and closed up 3/4 at 100 3/4 after touching a new 1973 high of 101 1/8.

Other Actives

Also on the active list were Texaco, up 1 1/8 at 41 1/4, Gulf Oil, up 1/4 at 25 5/8, and Coastal States Gas, up 1 1/8 at 18 1/8. In his energy message, the President abolished oil import quotas and indicated that higher prices for petroleum products were on the way.

The most active stock of the session was ITT, down 2 1/8 at 35 3/4. The company disclosed yesterday that it had been advised by the Internal Revenue Service that certain rulings in connection with its acquisition of Hartford Fire Insurance were being reconsidered. The maximum tax liability in the matter was put at $30 million.

Prices advanced in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.03 to 24.07, while advances led declines, 438 against 374. Turnover was 2.83 million shares compared with 2.84 million yesterday

Markets Shut

Most major stock exchanges are closed today, Good Friday. Markets in Italy and Japan, however, remain open.

The Energy Gap — A Problem for All Importers

...ONDON, April 19 (AP-JD).—...energy gap is a problem for ...entire non-Communist world, ...just for the United States. ...e Middle East producing ...ons have the United States ...tern Europe and Japan over ...il barrel—oil being the criti... commodity in the energy short...

And Western Europe may ...hit harder than any other ... of the world, say oilmen, ...omists and government of...ls in London, on the Con...nt and in the Middle East.

...e producing countries are ...ng advantage of the situa... to raise prices to whatever ...l the traffic will bear. That ...es might double over the next ...de may be the least of the ...uming nations' problems. ...ever, despite the impact of ... prices. Ensuring that there ... supplies may be a far more ...sing worry.

...me producing nations, for ...ance, may have so much ...ey in their treasuries that ...y will have little incentive to ...ease production to meet the ...erate demands of oil-short ...ons.

...There is an urgent need for ...rnments of consuming coun... to adopt coherent, balanc... and coordinated energy poli...," warns Sir Eric Drake, chair... of British Petroleum. He ... an uncontrolled contest for ...ted oil supplies in the future ...d mean that richer—or more ...erate—nations would take it ... while others would get none.

...he Common Market expects ... disclose a new energy plan ...t month. Its council of ...isters will consider what are ...ed. "far-reaching proposals ... energy" when the group meets ...y 22, says Henry Simonet, vice-...sident of the EEC and com...sioner for energy affairs.

...he problems east of the At...tic are similar to those in the ...ted States—only worse in most ...s. Coal usage in Europe has ...nated or has been allowed ... decline. Nuclear power is ...ving at a slower pace and ... a higher cost than expected. ...plies of natural gas are limit... despite expansion of produc... off the Dutch coast and anticipated imports from the Soviet Union.

All these factors mean increased demands for oil to meet power needs. In the EEC, for instance, oil supplied only 12 percent of energy needs in 1950, but now accounts for about 55 percent.

An energy report prepared by Exxon says that Europe is not "nearly so well situated as North America or the Soviet Union" as far as what it calls "alternative indigenous energy supplies" are concerned. Europe's dependence on oil imports, the report adds, "is substantially higher than in the United States."

The report notes that while the amount of oil Europe imports as a percentage of consumption "will actually decrease from 1970 to 1980 because of the development of North Sea discoveries, it will likely remain high, perhaps as much as 85 percent." The United States may be importing more than half its oil requirements in the 1980s.

At present, Western Europe consumes 13 million barrels daily of petroleum and produces less than 500,000 barrels. Japan consumes 4.6 million barrels daily and produces none. The United States consumes 15.5 million and produces 9.5 million.

Based on current energy-consumption trends, the industrialized world's requirements for imported oil will more than double by 1985, to nearly 2.5 billion tons from 1 million tons in 1970.

In an attempt to relieve the dependence on oil, consuming nations are looking backward to coal and forward to nuclear fuel.

Coal Subsidies

For instance, indications are that the new EEC energy policy will include subsidies to help the flagging coal industry. Recently, the British government moved to slow the deterioration of its nationalized coal industry.

The importance of coal in Europe should not be overplayed, however, for reserves are scattered, are often difficult to mine and are not in any way comparable to those in the United States.

Nuclear power is another possibility in easing the energy gap, although progress has been slow and the cost high. The EEC is also concerned about its dependence on the United States as a source for nuclear fuel and is seeking other suppliers. Last week it was disclosed that West Germany is buying $10.5 million of enriched uranium from Russia for a major power station. Moscow is said to be willing to supply other European nations with the nuclear fuel and hopes the German purchase will "set an important precedent."

European dependence on the Middle East for oil is also likely to have political and military consequences, including renewed emphasis on naval power to secure supplies. Says Neville Brown of Britain's Royal United Services Institute for Defense Studies: "A threat to European, and indeed North American, security is that by the 1980s the Arab world will be more willing and able to apply crippling oil sanctions against the West in order to make the West in its turn oblige Israel to relinquish East Jerusalem and other areas occupied in 1967."

Energy Wasted

Derek Ezra, chairman of Britain's National Coal Board, puts it this way: "The degree of insecurity concerning sources of energy is bound to increase." But he also emphasizes a separate point: "Conservation must play a more important role, too. Today, 50 percent of the heat content of the energy being used is wasted. Even a small reduction in the percentage being wasted could make a big difference to future supplies."

So far in Europe and Japan, the two big "Es"—environment and energy—have not clashed as sharply as they have in the United States. European and Japanese environmentalists have been much less active than those in the United States and, in Europe, when they have protested, there has been a tendency to pay less heed to them.

However, things may be changing, for there seems to be a growing militancy.

Meanwhile, consuming nations continue efforts to guarantee supplies of imported oil. One controversial set of suggestions comes from Mr. Simonet. He says that EEC nations should insist on a link between commercial relations with producing nations and oil supplies. He also urges more government-to-government agreements that would bypass international oil companies.

Oil Importing Countries Are Urged to Unify Policy

BRUSSELS, April 19 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market commission proposed today that major oil importers should meet and agree on measures to face possible oil shortages.

The measures could include compulsory harmonized stockpiling, rationing procedures and group solidarity whether all or only one of the major importers—the EEC, the U.S. and Japan—faces a crisis, the commission said.

The proposal came in a memorandum to the EEC Council of Ministers, which will discuss energy policy at a meeting May 22. The commission said the key issue is not the availability of energy but "the political and economic conditions of its availability."

The commission's memorandum was released a day after President Richard Nixon sent his energy message to Congress. An EEC spokesman said the commission is studying the Nixon message but has no immediate comment to make on it. The commission document serves as a kind of comment, he noted.

Company Reports

Allegheny Ludlum

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	188.6	145.2
Profits (millions)..	7.92	4.61
Per Share	1.35	0.65

Aluminum Co. of America

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	495.9	417.5
Profits (millions)..	21.09	19.79
Per Share	0.94	0.88

Amer. Home Products

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	487.6	439.5
Profits (millions)..	51.5	44.8
Per Share	0.96	0.84

Avon

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	230.9	185.1
Profits (millions)..	20.31	17.12
Per Share	0.35	0.29

Babcock & Wilcox

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	238.4	246.7
Profits (millions)..	5.03	5.66
Per Share	0.41	0.46

Burlington Northern

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	289.1	250.3
Profits (millions)..	13.70	7.04
Per Share	1.07	0.54

Columbia Gas System

First Quarter	1973	1972
Profits (millions)..	47.06	45.20
Per Share	1.45	1.46

FMC

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	398.1	358.4
Profits (millions)..	19.6	16.3
Per Share	0.57	0.49
Per Share (Diluted)	0.54	0.47

Georgia-Pacific

First Quarter	1973	*1972
Revenue (millions).	517.8	369.1
Profits (millions)..	36.95	19.47
Per Share	0.69	0.36
Per Share (Diluted)	0.66	0.35

*Restated.

Gillette

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	291.9	196.3
Profits (millions)..	20.80	17.61
Per Share	0.70	0.59

Grace (W.R.)

First Quarter	1973	*1972
Revenue (millions).	611.8	526.0
Profits (millions)..	10.96	9.05
Per Share	0.38	0.31

*Restated.

Inland Steel

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	430.8	341.4
Profits (millions)..	18.61	16.90
Per Share	1.02	0.92

Johns-Manville

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	189.3	178.4
Profits (millions)..	9.48	9.07
Per Share	0.53	0.49

Kaiser Steel

First Quarter	1973	*1972
Revenue (millions).	134.1	71.8
Profits (millions)..	2.63	—9.93
Per Share	0.34	—1.50

*Restated.

Merrill Lynch

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	184.4	201.4
Profits (millions)..	10.82	23.25
Per Share	0.34	0.72

Minn. Mining & Mfg.

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	575.9	496.4
Profits (millions)..	65.2	54.7
Per Share	0.53	0.49

Pullman

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	221.2	183.7
Profits (millions)..	6.28	4.10
Per Share	1.31	0.85

Signal Companies

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	409.6	349.4
Profits (millions)..	16.2	8.6
Per Share	0.72	0.38

SCM

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	246.7	226.5
Profits (millions)..	3.46	1.40
Per Share	0.38	0.15
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	715.6	677.9
Profits (millions)..	12.60	6.72
Per Share	1.37	0.73

Stauffer Chemical

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	173.2	145.7
Profits (millions)..	16.43	9.39
Per Share	1.67	0.94

Textron

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	451.9	417.5
Profits (millions)..	21.48	18.01
Per Share	*0.61	0.52

*Diluted.

Transamerica

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	495.3	463.1
Profits (millions)..	21.16	18.50
Per Share	0.31	0.27

Union Carbide

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	915.3	759.6
Profits (millions)..	66.3	51.1
Per Share	1.09	0.84

FIRST INVESTORS AMERICAN TRUST S.A.
Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame

Notice of Meeting

Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting to be held on May 3rd 1973 at 3.00 o'clock p.m. at the headoffice, with the following agenda:

AGENDA

1. Submittal of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance-sheet and the income statements as at December 31, 1972 and allotment of the results as of December 31, 1972.
3. Approval of directors' fees.
4. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor in respect of the carrying out of their duties during the fiscal year ended December 31, 1972.
5. Receipt of and action on nomination for election of directors and of the statutory auditor for a new statutory term of one year.
6. Any other business.

There is no quorum requirement for the Annual General Meeting and the resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

The Board of Directors.

FIRST INVESTORS INTERNATIONAL MINING AND PETROLEUM FUND S.A.
Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame

Notice of Meeting

Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting to be held on May 2nd 1973 at 3.00 o'clock p.m. at the headoffice, with the following agenda:

AGENDA

1. Submittal of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance-sheet and the income statements as at December 31, 1972 and allotment of the results as of December 31, 1972.
3. Approval of directors' fees.
4. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor in respect of the carrying out of their duties during the fiscal year ended December 31, 1972.
5. Receipt of and action on nomination for election of directors and of the Statutory auditor for a new statutory term of one year.
6. Ratification of the cooptation of a director.
7. Any other business.

There is no quorum requirement for the Annual General Meeting and the resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

The Board of Directors.

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Thursday.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.15	5.27
Aemirralty Funds:		
Growth	4.70	5.15
Income	4.00	4.33
Incur	8.63	9.26
Advisers	4.27	4.77
Aetna F	8.82	9.64
Afuture F	10.35	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.79	.86
Allstate	12.13	14.12
Alpha	14.05	15.36
Amcap	5.41	5.91
Am Diver	10.27	11.22
Am Equity	4.64	5.08
Amer Express:		
Capit	8.01	8.75
Income	8.97	9.80
Invest	8.54	9.71
Speci	7.66	8.37
Stock	7.98	8.72
Am Grth	6.05	6.61
Am Insin	unavail	
Am Invs	5.07	N.L.
Am Mutl	8.74	9.55
AmN Gth	2.63	2.84
Anchor Group:		
Capit	5.42	5.94
Growth	6.49	9.39
Income	7.70	8.44
Fd Inv	8.14	8.92
Vent	8.84	9.69
Wash N	11.74	13.95
Astron	4.06	4.44
Audax Fd	8.87	9.61
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.55	5.49
Fnd B	7.41	8.05
Stock	6.03	6.59
Scien	4.44	4.83
BLC Grth	unavail	
Babson	11.43	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	7.59	8.07
Bayrk Gr	5.53	6.20
Beacn Hil	10.15	N.L.
Beacn In	11.84	N.L.
Berg Ken	11.26	12.31
Berk Gth	4.58	5.11
Bondstk	5.28	5.72
Bost Fdn	10.39	11.25
Brwn Fd	3.63	3.97
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	13.97	15.30
Cendn	20.34	24.42
Divid	5.85	4.22
Natnl S	10.38	11.33
NY Vnl	11.55	12.65
Burnh Fd	10.49	
CG Fund	10.62	11.43
Capam	7.75	8.49
Capit Gth	2.86	3.12
Capit Sh	5.93	6.50
Cap Trin	12.81	13.56
Century Sh	13.51	14.55
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.41	12.47
Bond	9.54	10.43
Com St	1.44	1.57
Growth	5.67	6.20
Income	7.13	7.79
Invest	7.26	7.92
Vent	8.29	9.06
Chase Gr Boc:		
Fund	9.05	9.89
Fnt Cap	6.19	6.77
Shrhld	7.78	8.50
Speci	6.71	7.33
Chemist	1.06	12.09
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	10.78	11.23
Equity	3.39	3.31
Fund	10.55	11.53
Grwth	6.22	6.80
Income	9.97	10.90
Vent	3.93	4.30
Colo Grth	12.69	N.L.
Colth AS	1.01	N.L.
Colth C	1.55	1.68
Comp Gr	6.92	7.56
Comp As	4.98	5.46
Comp Co	5.42	5.96
Comp Bd	8.74	9.50
Comp Fd	8.18	8.89
Concord	10.76	N.L.
Cons Inv	12.09	12.90
Consiel G	5.27	5.87
Cont Mut	7.92	N.L.
Cont Gth	unavail	
Cnty Cap	14.56	15.74
Crn WDiv	unavail	
Crn WDal	unavail	
Da ge Fd	10.06	N.L.
deVegh	12.50	N.L.
Delaware Groups:		
Decat	10.64	11.63
Delaw	10.55	11.53
Delta	5.21	5.69
Dir Cap	5.36	5.86
Dodg Cox	15.61	
Drexel	11.80	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	11.71	12.83

Closing prices on April 19, 1973

	Bid	Ask
Levac	15.46	17.18
Sal Inc	8.01	8.75
Third C	9.82	10.74
E&E Fd	3.39	N.L.
Eagle Gr	7.78	8.53
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.76	10.67
Growth	13.55	15.90
Incom	6.26	6.84
Speci	8.03	8.78
Stock	13.14	14.36
Ebersdt	10.48	11.45
EDIE Spl	23.11	N.L.
EFC Management:		
Eq Gth	7.76	N.L.
Eq Pro	2.14	N.L.
Fd Am	7.42	N.L.
Egret Gl	13.27	14.42
Eltun Tr	17.79	
Emer Sec	4.54	4.96
Energy	12.05	N.L.
Equity F	8.87	9.69
Fairfld	9.01	9.85
Farm Bu	10.18	N.L.
Fed Reg	10.71	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	9.36	10.23
Capit	12.13	13.26
Convlld	9.36	
Conv	7.81	8.16
Daisy	6.66	
Exeter	11.31	
Invest	11.82	12.99
Fidel	16.19	18.02
Puritn	9.83	10.73
Salem	4.41	4.82
Trend	25.20	27.54
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.52	N.L.
Indust	4.56	N.L.
Incom	5.56	N.L.
Vent	4.22	N.L.
FstFd Va	11.59	12.67
Fst Investors:		
Disco	6.60	6.58
Growth	7.62	8.35
Stock	8.41	9.95
Fst Mutl	8.65	N.L.
Fst Sterr	4.10	4.50
Forum Group:		
Cmbn F	9.73	N.L.
100 Fd	12.17	N.L.
101 Fd	9.05	N.L.
Twen F	6.11	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.85	5.28
Founders Group:		
Growth	5.41	5.91
Incom	12.19	13.32
Mutul	9.43	10.31
Speci	11.15	12.19
Foursq	9.39	10.26
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	8.81	9.65
Growth	7.76	8.50
Utils	5.57	6.05
Incom	2.01	2.22
US Gov	10.00	10.94
Capit	5.20	5.70
Equit	4.29	4.92
FdF Dep	10.05	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	9.43	10.31
Impac	8.05	8.80
Fund Ltd	12.40	13.55
Incom	12.81	13.56
Pilot	7.76	8.48
Galaxy	8.38	9.06
GE S & S	24.56	
Gen Sec	7.10	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Aper	6.25	6.84
Balan	8.19	8.96
Com St	11.91	13.02
GrthFd A	4.70	5.14
Grth Ind	21.24	N.L.
Guard M	24.41	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.28	4.79
Growth	7.09	7.72
Incom	6.25	6.83
H&C Fd	11.34	N.L.
H&C Lev	8.31	N.L.
Hetb Gr	8.40	9.13
Hedge	6.60	N.L.
Heritge	1.86	2.04
Hor Man	19.23	20.25
ISI Group:		
Growth	4.29	4.63
Incom	4.11	4.39
Trus sh	12.89	14.07
Trus un	3.48	
Imp Cap	10.24	11.19
Imp Gth	7.53	8.23
IncF Am	14.01	15.31
IncF Bos	6.56	7.19
Industry	3.37	3.61
INTCO	9.35	10.11
Int Invst	22.83	23.73
ICA	13.71	14.98
Inv Guid	7.90	N.L.
Inv Indic	4.02	
Inves Bos	12.62	13.79
Investors Group:		
IDS Grf	7.93	
IDS ndl	6.11	6.64
Mutl	10.13	11.01
Prog	4.62	5.52
Stock	20.76	22.57
Select	9.63	10.35
Var Py	8.92	9.69
Inv Resh	4.97	5.43
Istel	21.19	21.85
Ivy	7.76	N.L.
JP GrthF	9.66	10.50

	Bid	Ask
Janus F	17.06	N.L.
J Hanck	8.15	8.86
J Hanc Si	8.77	9.53
Johnsin	25.95	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	5.14	5.64
Cus B1	19.22	23.08
Cus B2	22.40	22.35
Cu B4	8.91	9.71
Cus K1	7.65	8.28
Cus K2	6.28	6.83
Cus S1	29.41	25.65
Cus S2	11.45	12.55
Cus S3	8.32	9.11
Cus S4	4.53	4.97
Polar	4.65	4.45
Knickrb	6.52	7.15
Knick GI	7.85	8.55
Leman Fd	5.64	
Lexington Grp:		
Co Ldr	16.43	17.93
Lex Gr	8.10	8.5
Lex Rh	14.61	15.97
Liberty Fd	5.93	6.48
Life Stk	6.74	7.36
Life Ins	8.62	9.43
Linc Nil	8.49	9.28
Ling	3.68	
Loomis Sayles:		
Capi	12.97	N.L.
Mut	14.80	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affild	6.81	7.37
A Bus	3.25	3.52
Brd Db	10.56	11.54
Luth Bro	11.07	12.10
Luth Inc	9.31	10.72
Manna Funds:		
Mag	4.24	4.65
Incom	8.84	9.87
Pilgm	9.29	10.26
ala Sssa	v	
ala investg	wyyf	
Manhtn	4.11	4.49
Mkt Gth	2.54	N.L.
Massachusett Co:		
Fnd	8.29	8.89
Indep	7.86	8.61
Mass	11.25	12.99
Mass Financl:		
MIT	11.94	13.05
MIG	13.73	14.97
MID	14.26	15.58
MCD	13.79	15.07
MCD	15.09	16.49
Mates	2.73	N.L.
Mathers	12.35	N.L.
Mid AM	5.75	6.28
MONY F	17.39	12.34
Mut Ben	10.36	11.35
Mut Fd	8.69	9.53
Mut Gth	4.77	5.16
M OmaG	5.91	5.45
M Omahl	9.54	10.37
Mut Shrs	16.03	N.L.
Mut Trst	2.03	N.L.
NEA Mut	13.68	11.93
Nat Aero	11.28	N.L.
Nat Secur	Sers:	
Balan	9.54	10.43
Bond	5.03	5.46
Divid	3.91	4.27
Growth	7.59	8.31
Pf Stk	6.51	7.22
Income	9.09	5.45
Stock	7.16	7.83
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	16.48	17.91
Growth	11.08	12.01
Side	17.33	18.51
Neuw Cet	4.98	N.L.
Neuw Fd	9.03	N.L.
New Wld	13.30	14.54
Newton	14.94	16.32
Nich Strg	17.95	N.L.
Noreast	15.74	N.L.
Oceanar	6.78	N.L.
Omega	7.52	8.11
One WmS	16.92	N.L.
ONeill Fd	11.85	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	7.67	8.38
AIM	10.76	11.78
Time	7.43	8.12
OTC Sec	10.39	11.43
Param M	8.17	8.93
Paul Rev	7.49	8.17
Penn Sq	7.25	N.L.
Pa Mut	2.92	N.L.
Phila	7.16	7.35
Pine St	10.76	N.L.
Pine Tree	3.47	
Pioneer Fund:		
Fndrs	7.71	8.43
Fund	11.92	12.92
II	9.83	10.74
Plan Inv	10.54	11.52
Pilgrim	13.26	14.82
Price Funds:		
Growth	28.25	N.L.
N Era	11.48	N.L.
N Horiz	23.70	N.L.
Pro Fund	9.33	N.L.
Provid	4.27	4.67
Prov Gth	8.85	9.67
Pru SIP	10.98	12.03
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.16	12.29
Equit	8.79	9.61
Georg	15.58	17.03
Growth	11.27	12.43
Incom	8.38	9.16

	Bid	Ask
Invest	9.43	10.32
Vista	10.32	11.28
Voyag	10.31	11.27
Revere	7.92	8.73
Rinfret	13.98	
Sagittars	2.42	N.L.
Schustr	9.13	9.98
Schust Sp	9.61	10.53
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	18.81	N.L.
Speci	32.56	N.L.
Balan	12.14	N.L.
Com St	11.27	N.L.
Security Funds:		
Equity	3.71	4.07
Invest	7.07	7.77
Ultra	7.57	8.30
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	6.81	9.81
Sel Opp	11.16	12.23
Sel Spl	13.92	15.21
Senf Gth	12.01	13.88
Sentry F	15.03	16.39
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.55	3.88
Entrp	6.01	6.57
Fiel Fd	4.43	4.81
Harbr	7.97	8.71
Legal	6.56	7.19
Pace	8.54	9.33
Shearson Funds:		
Apore	19.92	21.77
Incom	17.74	19.37
Invest	9.57	10.46
Sherm D	11.29	N.L.
Side Fd	7.42	8.13
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8.53	9.32
Invest	11.72	12.21
Trust	8.35	9.21
Vent	10.38	11.45
SB Eqty	13.65	N.L.
SB I&Gr	12.02	N.L.
SoGen Int	12.70	13.30
Sw Invs	8.84	9.56
Swin Gl	6.86	7.42
Sweet Invl	15.63	13.33
Spectra F	5.80	6.33
SSP IntD	8.71	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.97	5.43
Div Fd	5.26	5.86
Prog F	5.35	5.86
StFirm Gt	4.58	N.L.
S Firm In	7.14	N.L.
State St	48.81	49.23
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.28	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	22.01	N.L.
Cap O	16.74	N.L.
Stock	17.77	N.L.
Surevsid Invs:		
Growth	6.43	7.05
Incom	8.77	9.61
Sumit	9.53	10.41
Tech	6.70	7.34
Sync Gth	7.79	8.51
TMR App	8.93	9.73
Teacher	9.73	9.93
Temp Gt	9.48	10.35
Towr Cap	5.93	6.48
Tms Cap	8.73	9.49
Trav Eq	11.07	12.13
Tudr Hed	12.84	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.75	3.01
TwnC Inc	4.04	4.43
USAA GI	11.68	N.L.
US GovSe	10.25	10.81
Unif Mut	9.65	10.55
Unifund	9.45	10.34
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	14.32	15.65
Nat Inv	8.86	9.68
U Cap	10.31	11.27
Whleh	13.43	14.68
United Funds:		
Accm	7.49	8.20
Bond	8.12	8.87
Com Gr	10.31	11.31
Con Inc	10.47	11.47
Incom	14.16	15.52
Scien	7.22	7.91
Vang	7.44	8.15
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.92	6.47
Incom	4.76	5.22
Lev Grt	7.88	8.24
Spl EM	28.26	
Vance Sanders:		
Bostn	7.57	8.23
Comm	7.85	8.58
Speci	8.14	8.90
Vanguard	5.73	6.26
Vangd	2.08	2.27
Vanlg TN	6.79	
Var In P	4.17	4.53
Viking	5.88	N.L.
Wall St G	7.81	8.54
Wash M	11.94	13.05
Weing Eq	11.53	N.L.
Wellington Group:		
Explr	12.55	24.66
Invst	12.28	13.15
Morg	11.63	12.68
Techy	7.66	
Trust	12.57	13.72
Wellsl	12.25	13.39
Wellin	11.65	12.72
Windr	8.28	9.05
West Ind	unavail	
Westf Grt	9.03	9.82
Wisc Fd	5.92	6.47
Ziegler	9.93	10.85

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 19.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thurs.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.30½	*.28½
Coffee S Santos, lb.	*.64	1.46
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 39½ yd...	.25	*.20
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt) ton.	132.00	126.00
Iron & Fary Phila, ton.	87.92	79.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Phila.	47.43	35-36
Lead spot, lb.	.15	.15½-16
Copper elec., lb.	.60-.60½	.52½-.53
Tin, (Straits), lb.	2.04	1.81¾
Zinc, E St. L basis, lb.	.20¼-.21	.17-.18
Silver N.Y., oz.	2.137	1.54¾

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's Index (base 100		
Dec. 31, 1931	505.1	395.3

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

April 19, 1973

World sugar No. 11: May 9.24-22, July 9.05-3.07, Sept. 3.61-0.66, Oct. 3.47-3.41, March 3.22, May 3.00, July 3.07 b.

Wool: May 192.0 b, July 187.5 b, May '74 175.5

Cocoa: May 45.20, July 44.25, Sept. 43.30, Dec. 41.25, March 40.45, May 40.21.

Copper: May 71.00, July 69.05, Sept. 68.70, Oct. 68.25, Dec. 67.50, Jan. 67.15, March 66.25, May 65.75.

Orange juice: May 43.40, July 42.50, Sept 44.35 b, Nov. 44.55 b, Jan. 44.65 b, March 45.00 b, July 45.00 b.

Potatoes: May 3.82, Nov. 3.65, March 4.35, April 4.85.

Silver: April 211.40, May 211.80, June 212.10, July 214.60, Sept. 217.60, Dec. 2220.00, Jan. 223.10, March 225.70, May 228.20, July 230.70.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
May	49.90	50.35	47.50	49.32—	6
Jul	48.83	49.50	48.03	48.75	
Oct	45.45	46.15	45.45	45.95+	55
Dec	42.15	42.15	42.15	43.75+	14
Mar	42.03	43.03	42.30	42.90+	89
May	42.53	42.60	42.50	42.63+	35
Jul	42.60	43.09	42.60	b42.90+	60

b—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
May	2.38½	2.42½	2.38	2.40½	2.38
Jul	2.25	2.28	2.23½	2.25½	2.23½
Sep	2.23¼	2.25¾	2.23	2.24½	2.23
Dec	2.24¼	2.27	2.24	2.25¾	2.23¾
Mar	2.25½	2.28	2.25	2.28¼	2.24¼
CORN					
May	1.39¼	1.43¼	1.37½	1.37½	1.38¼
Jul	1.39	1.40	1.38½	1.39½	1.39¾
Sep	1.39½	1.40¼	1.38¾	1.39½	1.38¾
Dec	1.39	1.39¼	1.37¼	1.38½	1.38
Mar	1.41½	1.42½	1.40¾	1.41¼	1.40½
May	1.42½	1.43¼	1.42½	1.43½	1.42½
Jul	.92	.94¼	.92	.94½	.91
SOYBEANS					
May	6.37	6.48	6.37	6.46	6.34
Jul	6.06	6.16½	6.06	6.12½	6.05¾
Aug	5.89	5.98¾	5.79	5.84	5.77
Sep	5.73	5.82	4.91½	4.95	4.91
Nov	4.37½	4.38½	4.32	4.32½	4.29
Jan	4.39	4.40	4.33	4.33¼	4.30
Mar	4.40½	4.40½	4.34	4.35	4.43
May	4.39	4.40½	4.35	4.36	4.40½
SOYBEAN OIL					
May	14.25	14.44	14.23	14.33	14.15
Jul	14.33	14.48	14.25	14.37	14.19
Aug	14.25	14.40	14.18	14.29	14.07
Sep	14.05	14.08	13.90	14.03	13.90
Oct	12.73	12.85	12.67	12.83	12.63
Dec	11.65	11.85	11.64	11.77	11.65
Jan	11.59	11.70	11.50	11.70	11.54
Mar	11.40	11.52	11.40	b11.45	11.29
SOYBEAN MEAL					
May	205.00	208.50	205.00	208.50	203.50
Jul	200.50	204.20	200.50	204.20	199.00
Aug	198.00	200.50	197.00	200.50	195.50
Sep	189.00	192.50	189.00	191.90	187.00
Oct	154.50	158.50	154.50	158.50	154.00
Dec	137.00	139.00	136.50	138.50	135.50
Jan	134.00	136.00	132.50	134.50	133.00
Mar	127.00	130.00	127.00	130.00	128.50

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Apr	45.55	46.47	45.45	46.47	45.90
Jun	43.10	43.85	43.05	43.70	43.45
Aug	43.35	43.90	43.20	43.72	43.60
Oct	42.45	43.45	42.42	43.22	43.10
Dec	43.05	43.45	43.00	43.22	43.35
Feb	43.15	43.47	43.00	43.20	43.37
Apr	43.20	b43.55	43.00	a43.10	a43.20

Sales: April 1352; June 5226; Oct 763; Dec 539; Feb 115; April 12.

SILVER

Apr	910.90	917.60	909.20	917.60	909.90
Jun	913.50	913.80	911.60	913.30	911.70
Aug	916.00	917.40	914.20	916.80	914.90
Oct	918.80	920.60	917.50	920.00	917.90
Dec	922.30	922.90	920.30	922.60	921.20
Feb	925.20	926.60	923.90	926.20	924.00
Apr	927.70	927.80	926.40	927.50	926.50
Jun	929.80	930.00	928.50	930.00	927.60

SHELL EGGS

Mar	38.25	38.65	38.10	38.75	38.15
Jun	43.15	43.60	43.05	43.60	43.45
Jul	45.80	45.15	45.25	45.15	44.90
Aug	47.70	47.70	46.75	46.75	b47.00
Sep	50.25	50.65	49.90	50.55	50.50
Oct	47.50	47.50	47.25	b47.35	47.80
Nov	48.50	49.10	48.50	48.55	b48.60
Dec	50.00	50.30	49.65	50.05	50.30

Sales: May 770; June 126; July 16; Aug 2; Sep 644; Oct 3; Nov 6; Dec 42.

LIVE HOGS

Apr	36.77	36.75	35.17	35.55	35.90
Jun	35.10	35.47	35.05	35.25	35.12
Jul	35.47	36.02	35.47	35.81	35.45
Aug	34.07	34.75	34.05	34.25	34.00
Oct	32.50	b32.85	32.50	32.50	32.50
Dec	32.50	32.85	32.50	32.52	32.55
Feb	33.75	33.90	33.75	33.75	33.75
Apr	34.50	34.50	34.50	b34.55	b34.55

Sales: April 522; June 1136; July 1001; Aug 16; Oct 78; Dec 99; Feb 39; April 139.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES

May	53.00	53.00	52.62	52.72	52.80
Jul	53.15	53.35	52.72	52.92	52.80
Aug	52.75	52.90	52.30	52.42	52.15
Feb	49.00	49.50	48.42	48.42	48.95
Mar	48.85	48.90	48.50	48.80	48.50
May				b48.55	b48.00

Sales: May 892; July 2113; Aug 985; Feb 122; March 157; May 0.

Open Interest: May 2729; July 4484; Aug 2276; Feb 714; March 57; May 3.

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

April 19, 1973

IntTelTel	314,500
Am Tel&Tel	195,200
Am T&T wt	175,100
Int Paper	167,200
AmEl Pw	141,400
Texaco Inc	136,100
Exxon Co	136,100
Baltce Cascd	116,200
Gulf Oil	115,500
CoastSt Gas	114,800
Weitgh El	111,600
Gen Motors	109,800
Beusch Lb	106,500
Ford Mot	103,700
Int Miner	97,600

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in million)	14.56	13.89
Advances	820	670
Declines	580	715
Unchanged	397	384
Total issues	1797	1769
New 1973 highs	33	20
New 1973 lows	709	162

Most Actives—American

McCrory n	131,300	10¾	— ¼
Champ Ho	103,500	6¼	+ ⅜
Teleprompt	62,200	23	+ 1⅝
BarstrCh Lt	57,400	2¾	— ⅛
Circle K Cp	54,400	17½	— ⅛
Bowmar Ins	49,700	31¾	—1⅛
Univ Resrcs	41,100	13¾	
PrudBldg M	39,300	15	— ⅝
TWA wt	35,600	23⅜	
Houst Oil M	33,900	34¼	+1½

Approx total stock sales 2,850,000
Stock sales year ago 2,516,850

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
24.78	23.96	24.67	+.63

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	961.17	973.95	953.79	963.23	+ 4.89
20 Trn	196.80	198.35	194.99	196.61	— 0.08
15 Utl	104.53	109.87	108.54	109.25	+ 0.03
65 Stk	322.46	325.03	299.99	302.66	+ 0.91

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrial	126.62	124.53	125.78	+0.76
50 Railroads	39.57	38.98	39.21	—0.07
55 Utilities	56.25	55.42	55.86	+0.22
500 Stocks	112.93	111.06	112.17	+0.63

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	59.59	59.41	59.59	+0.24
Industrials	65.44	65.24	65.44	+0.39
Transportation	41.47	41.23	41.34	
Utility	39.66	39.53	39.66	+0.18
Finance	70.58	69.90	70.08	+0.56

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Bay	Sales	*Short
April 13	262,612	337,959	5,516
April 17	251,665	328,325	3,041
April 16	261,563	350,562	4,882
April 13	276,426	356,486	6,610
April 12	307,182	403,048	7,087

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	144.6	143.7	144.8	136.2
Brussels	107.87	107.84	107.87	103.12
Frankfurt	150.71	149.43	150.71	143.53
London	462.9	464.4	509.5	426.5
London 500	192.60	192.37	217.05	180.03
Milan	116.76	118.55	118.98	95.18
Paris	110.3	108.3	110.3	99.3
Sydney	550.15	534.10	667.27	530.35
Tokyo	414.	380.01	422.43	350.93
Tokyo (01.	4727.91	4733.55	5059.74	4640.93
Zurich	373.4	370.6	413.8	289.5

(a) New, (o) Old.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-20

Allied Chem	Inland Stl	Pullman
AmSo Airlic	Int Util	Royal Dut
AmT&T pfA	Int Util A	Schring Plgh
Camp RLx	Int Util pf	Skaggs Co
ContCopp	McKee	Stauff Chem
Dome Mine	MorgnJP wi	Steuff 1.80pf
Exxon Co	NatCashR	US Steel
Gen Bancry	Ogden Corp	Upjohn Co
GaPw 7.65pf	Ogden Cp pf	Utah Intl
Homestke	Phillips Pet	Weyerhsr

NEW LOWS- 109

Acme Mkts	GlfW 3.50pf	OhPw 8.04pf
Allegh Cp	Hardees	Park Hann
Allegh Auto	HarteHkSN	Pet Inc
Am Fin Sys	Hilton Hotel	Peter Paul
Am Shipbdg	HMW Ind	Pickwick Int
Am Steriliz	Hoff Elect	Playboy En
Ameron	Holiday Inn	Portec Inc
AmesDep St	Holidayin A	Prem Ind pf
Ampex Cp	Hutton EF	Quebic Int
Amstar pf A	Insilco Corp	Purolator
Anch Hock	Insilco pfA	Questor
Apco Oil	Int Miner	Ramada In
Arcata pf	IntTelTel	Retail Cred
Assd		

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg
26⅝	16⅛ AAR Corp	14	15	18⅛	17¾	17¾+	¼
12⅝	6⅝ AAVCos .20	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅝	9¼ AbrdMf .42b	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2 Acme Haml		34	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18	7⅛ Action Ind	9	14	7⅞	7¾	7¾+	¼
5⅜	3⅜ Adam Russ	11	16	3¾	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
86½	13¾ Admiriin .50	5	21	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
65½	11⅛ Adobe Corp	30	21	14⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
2⅝	1⅛ Aerodex Inc		4	2	2	2 —	
7½	5 AeroFlo .08r	9	7	7	7	7 —	
4⅛	2¾ Aeronca Inc		3	3¼	3	3⅛+	⅛
3⅜	2⅛ Aerosol	11	11	2¾	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
81¼	14⅜ Aerovox Cp	36	16	19⅞	19¾	19⅞+	⅝
8¾	5⅝ AffilCap .39f	4	28	6	5⅝	6 +	¼
3⅝	1⅞ Affil Cp wt		13	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
10⅞	6¾ Affil Hsp .20	16	9	7¾	7	7	
8⅝	8½ AIC Phf .56f	10	1	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
4½	2¾ Aiken Ind	15	1	3	3	3	
3⅜	2⅛ Airborn Frt	20	63	10⅝	10⅝	10½+	⅛
10⅝	8½ Airpac 1.10f	9	9	10	9⅝	10	
15⅝	14⅛ Alrwick .14	28	1	17¾	17¾	17¾+	⅛
39⅝	35¼ AlascMag .60	19	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
18⅝	10½ Alan Wood	9	6	18⅛	17¾	17⅞—	⅛
7⅜	5⅛ Alaska Airl		49	6	5⅞	5⅞	
4⅜	3½ Alba Waldn		11	3½	3½	3½	
10⅜	6⅜ Alcolac Inc	13	17	7½	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
2⅜	1½ AllAmer Ind		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
37	18 Allegny Airl	17	27	13⅞	12½	12⅝—	⅛
91	36 AllegAir pf		1	40	40	40 —	1½
8⅝	5⅛ AllegA wtO		13	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
8⅜	4⅝ AllegA wtN		6	6⅛	6¼	6⅛+	⅛
20⅜	7⅜ Alleg Cp wt		9	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅜
12⅜	8¾ AllenTR .72f	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2 Allied Art	2	24	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
12⅞	9⅜ Allied Cntrl	18	2	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
25¾	21 AlldThr 1.14	8	5	22	21⅝	22 +	⅜
28⅜	2½ Alpha Ind	20	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
7⅜	5⅜ Alsamil Cp	4	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅜
2⅜	1 Altec Corp		48	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1	½ Altec Cp wt		11	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛
4⅜	3¼ Altec Crp pf		3	3½	3¼	3½	
64¾	51½ Alca pf 3.75		2400	52½	51¾	52	
4½	2⅜ Amco Ind	13	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
82	69 AHessLL wt		43	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
4⅜	2 Am Agrancs		24	3	3	3 +	⅛
9	10¼ A BlitRu .50	6	1	11	11	11 —	
2⅛	½ AmBook Str		4	1⅛	1	1	
26⅝	20 AmBusP .20	22	30	21½	20½	20½	
3½	1½ ACasMfg wt		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
30⅜	26½ AFitch .168e	10	14	29	28⅝	28⅝	
5	2⅜ AmFitch wt		19	3¾	3¾	3¾	
15⅝	15¾ AmGard Pd	12	3	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
39⅜	7⅜ Alsrael .2se	9	79	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
44⅛	40 AmMt 1.82e	7	6	42	41¾	42 +	⅛
34	31¾ AmMt I .10e		10	12	12	11¾	
38⅜	32⅝ A Petrf 1.10	13	14	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
4⅝	3⅝ A Prec .05e	17	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
71	9⅝ AmRltT .92e	13	5	10⅝	10⅝	10½	
2¼	1½ AmRltyT wt		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
98½	8 Am Recreat	9	88	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
10⅞	9¼ ASafeE .68t	10	48	12½	12	12	
6¼	4⅝ AmTech Ind	6	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
26¾	16⅞ AmTrain Sv	40	12	22⅝	22	22 —	⅛
6⅜	2¼ AMICCp .04	18	48	2⅝	2½	2½	
3⅝	2 AngloC .16e	17	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
15⅞	12⅜ AnsulCo .56f	H	25	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛+	⅛
24¾	12½ Anthony Ind	6	119	14⅜	13⅞	14¼+	2⅜
2	1⅜ AO Indust		13	2	1½	1½	
4	2¾ Applid Data	42	1	3	3	3	
30½	23⅜ AquitCa .15e	26	160	26	25¾	25¾+	⅛
2⅛	1⅞ Argus Inc	68	11	1½	1¼	1⅜—	⅛
23¾	14 Ariz Col .08e	16	15	17⅜	17	17⅜+	½
12⅛	9 ArzCol pf.48		1	10¼	10½	10⅛—	⅛
27⅞	22⅝ ArkLGs 1.20	9	88	24½	24	24¼+	⅛
10⅞	6⅝ Arrow Elect	6	9	7	6¾	6¾—	⅛
90	12 Arundel .89f	18	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	—⅛
4½	2¾ Arwood Cp		2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
19⅞	10⅜ Azarco C .30	34	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
16½	13¼ AshIOil Can	19	3	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1¾ AskinSv .20f	20	14	2	2	2	
12⅛	8⅛ Aspro .40b	7	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜+	⅜
24⅜	15¾ AsdMt 2.25e	6	6	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
30¾	22⅛ AsdProd .40	7	3	23	22⅜	22⅜—	⅛
6⅝	3½ Astrex Inc	18	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
10⅛	7½ Atalanta Cp	6	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅜
2	Atco Chem		8	1½	1½	1½	
32	28¾ AtlcFin .52	14	1	28½	28½	28½—	⅛
7⅜	5 AtlGMfg wt		16	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
19⅛	10½ AtlCMt 1.20e	8	17	17⅜	17¼	17⅜+	⅛
1½	1 Atlas Cp wt		7	1⅛	1	1	
23⅞	21⅝ AugatInc .10	30	30	24⅝	23¾	23¾+	⅛
16⅜	15¾ Austral Oil	20	99	15⅞	17¾	19⅛+	1⅞
9⅛	5⅛ Auto Bldg	8	3	6	6	6	
7½	4¼ Autmat Red	8	9	4½	4¾	4⅝+	⅛
8¾	5½ AutmSvc .20	7	38	7¼	6¾	7 +	⅜
8	4⅛ AVC Corp	42	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
9¾	5¾ AVEMC .10	11	285	6¾	6¾	6¾—	⅛
10⅜	36½ Avondl 1.20b	9	1	37⅜	37½	37⅜+	⅛

B

42	29⅜ BaldDH .60b	9	16	33⅝	33½	33⅝—	⅛
18⅜	16⅛ BanFd 1.40e		39	17½	17	17	
4⅛	2⅜ BanaPun wt		3	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
18⅝	16⅜ BanstrCt 1.1	11	576	22⅝	22½	22½ +	⅛
	BanstrCt fn		6	21½	20⅜	20⅝	
15	14⅛ BankrU .24h	22	4	15½	15⅜	15½—	⅛
7⅜	4¾ Banner .02e	6	8	5	4¾	5 +	⅛
5⅝	4 Barbra Lyn	9	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
7⅞	4½ Barclay Ind	11	13	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
9½	6 Barnes Eng		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3½ Barnwel Ind		5	11	10⅜	10⅜	
2⅝	8⅝ Barry RG	10	12	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅞	1⅞ BarryWr .22	9	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
21½	13⅜ Bartell Med	58	12	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	
6⅝	5 Bath Sp	12	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4⅜	2⅜ Bartons Cdy	50	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
3½	1⅜ Baruch Fost		6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
7½	5⅛ Barwick ET	18	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
5⅞	4½ BasinPet Cp	18	19	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
3⅞	10⅝ BeyrkU .39e		11	11¼	11¼	11½—	⅛
1⅜	1 BBI Inc		11	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
6⅞	2¼ Bell Ind .08	7	51	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
5⅜	3 Belscot .25i	15	7	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
8⅜	2⅜ BenSM 2.52e	8	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
9½	4⅜ BenStMs wt		28	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
5½	4⅜ Benrus Cp	16	20	4⅞	4½	4⅞+	⅛
9¼	7⅜ Benro En .44f	7	22	8⅜	7⅝	8⅜+	⅛
7⅝	4⅞ Bera Bruns		37	5⅜	5	5 —	⅛
7	13½ Brg B pf1.15		13	13¾	13½	13¾	
8¼	5⅝ BernzOmat	13	22	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
9½	6⅜ Bel ea Corp	8	222	7⅞	7	7⅛+	⅛
21½	17⅞ Barven .08h	14	12	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
9⅞	2⅝ Bethlem Cp		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅞	2¼ Beverly Ent	9	190	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
9⅝	7 BevHill Bnc	5	17	8½	8	8 —	⅛
2⅞	1⅞ BibPan .27	27	67	2⅜	2⅛	27 —	2⅛
3½	1⅝ BinkMn .85a	8	2	2	17	17 —	
15⅜	12½ BinnySm .66	10	8	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
17⅜	8¾ Bio Dynam	12	16	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
10⅜	8¼ Bissings .60	6	19	8⅜	8	8 —	⅛
3⅛	2⅜ Bluebird Inc	10	29	3⅜	3¼	3¼—	⅛
17	7 BodinAp .20	11	37	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛+	1⅜
5¼	5⅛ Bohack Cp	11	12	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
8⅛	8½ Bolt Beranik	12	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞+	⅛
2½	2¼ BootheC .91f		15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
19¼	19¼ Bowmar Ins	26	457	37	34	34⅞—	1⅜
3	2⅜ Bowne .20	10	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
29	29 BoyVal 1.10	147	44	29	29	29	¼
12¼	12 Brad Ragan	11	58	12¼	11¾	12⅛—	⅛
1	33⅛ BradfCm Sy	64	5	35	34⅞	34⅝—	¼
1	5⅞ Brnchin .26	8	5	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
11⅜	11⅜ BranHAr wt		3	15	15	15	
1	11¼ BrtAirA .50f		4	13½	12⅞	12⅞—	⅜
3⅛	1⅝ BrscanLt 1b	5	56	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
16½	15¼ BraunEn .44	7	5	16½	16	16½+	⅛
7⅜	6¼ Breeze Corn		19	7	6½	6½—	⅛
12⅞	12⅜ Brewer .20h	8	9	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝ BroDerr Ind	12	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅜	3⅜ Brodie Seals	9	1	4	4	4	
5⅞	5½ Brook P .14	7	24	5¾	5¾	5½	
3⅞	3⅛ BrownCo wt		30	3¾	3⅝	3¾+	⅛
28¼	26¾ BwnFA .40b	20	1	28½	28½	28½—	⅛
26⅞	26⅞ BwnFB .40b	19	42	27½	27¼	27½+	⅛
29½	29½ BTMfg 2.49e	11	34	30⅛	29½	30	
9⅜	3⅜ Buchler Cp	66	16	4	4	4 +	⅛
11⅞	11½ Buell In .25r	9	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
6	6 Bulldex .10e	5	3	6	6	6	
20	20 BundyCo 1a	7	1	20¼	20½	20½—	⅛
3⅜	2⅜ Burgess Ind		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14⅛	13½ BurmsInt .60	16	15	14⅛	14	14	
8½	5½ Butler Aviat	10	20	7⅜	7¼	7½	
16	16 Bu tes G Oil	28	149	20½	19½	20½+	⅝

C

5⅜	4⅝ Cabicom Ca		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9⅛	7⅝ Cagles In A	20	2	8	8	8 —	⅛
11⅜	11⅜ Caldor .15b	9	16	12⅛	12	12 +	⅛
11¼	10¼ Calcomp		16	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
18	16 Cal PriCm 1	9	1	18	18	18	6
2⅜	2⅜ Calvert Exp	12	1	3⅛	3½	3½+	⅛
9⅜	7⅜ Camcoln .05		55	9⅜	8⅝	9⅝+	1⅛
16 5	11-16 CampChib		18	6 15-16	6 13-16	6⅞	
11⅛	8⅛ Campind .20	7	11	10½	10¼	10⅜+	⅛
5⅜	2¾ CdnExp GO	37	60	3⅝	3¾	3¾—	1-16
7	2-16 Cdn Homste	81	16	7⅛	7 3-16	7⅜+	⅛
	12⅜ CdnInvFu 1	5	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
5⅝	5⅜ CdnJuin .30f		24	8⅜	8⅛	8¼—	
3⅝	3⅝ CdnMar .10e	11	4	4	4	4 —	⅛
14	11 Cdn Occident	16	7	13⅞	13	13¼+	⅛
54⅜	52¾ Cdn SuprOil	48	3	53½	53⅜	53½	
3⅝	2⅝ Canveri Int		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3½	2⅛ Canoga Ind	10	1	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
5⅜	5 Capital Res		4	7	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
3⅝	3⅝ CapitlFd .12	18	20	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
6⅜	6⅜ Capitol Inds	11	56	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
7½	7½ Caressa .20		6	57	8¼	8¼	⅛
	87 Carnath .88	28	26	91½	90¼	91⅜—	⅜
13	13 CarPipl .80b	9	2	13⅜	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
4⅜	4⅜ Carrier wi		29	5⅝	5⅝	5½—	⅛
17⅜	17⅜ Castle A .85	7	5	20	19⅜	19⅜—	⅜
12	7⅝ Castlein In	40	22	8	8	8 —	⅛
14⅜	13⅜ Castlwd Int	27	5	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
8⅛	8⅛ Cavitron Cp	27	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2	2 CelluCraft		7	2¾	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
45	45 CenM pf3.50		2120	48½	45¼	45½—	¼
5⅝	4⅝ CenSec .08b		90	5⅛	5⅛	5½—	⅛
15⅛	7 Cenwill Corn	4	4	9⅜	13⅞	13⅞	
5¼	4⅜ Certified Cp	8	14	5	4⅞	5	
2⅜	1½ Certron Cp	37	62	1⅝	1½	1½	
7⅛	5⅛ ChampH .02	133	7005	6⅝	5⅞	6¼+	⅜
	2⅛ Charan Ind	11	7	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
18⅝	4 ChartrCo .10	21	44	22⅛	2⁷⁄₁₆	21⅞+	⅛
7⅜	4⅜ Chartr Med	21	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅜—	⅛
9	6 CHBFds .23f	7	4	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜+	⅜
26⅛	25 ChiRiv 1.63a	9	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
6⅜	5⅛ ChicUnl .51f	8	18	6	5⅝	5¼+	⅛
14⅜	10⅝ Child World	22	5	13⅝	13¼	13⅜+	⅛
10⅜	10⅜ Christian Co	6	23	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
18⅞	17 CICVF 1.93e		18	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
3¼	3 CIMtgGr wt		8	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
14⅜	14 CIC Cp .16f	9	8	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
3⅜	3⅜ Cinema 5 Lt	12	10	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅜	1⅜ Cinerama		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅜	17⅜ Circle K .56	16	546	17⅜	16½	17⅛—	⅛
6½	6½ CitznFin .16	19	16	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
16⅝	16⅝ CitMte 1.67e	10	13	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜+	⅛
4⅜	2⅜ ClfIsMtgI wt		43	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
8⅝	8⅛ ClfyGsFl .53	8	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
6⅝	6⅝ CK Petrolm	23	19	7¼	6⅞	7¼+	⅜
6⅛	5⅞ CL Finl	6	19	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
15⅝	12⅝ Clark Gr .30	9	5	14	13⅝	14	
11⅜	11⅜ Clarkson Ind	11	7	12½	12½	12½	
6⅝	6⅝ Clelastcl	8	2	7	7	7 +	⅛
25⅛	21⅛ Clary Corp	55	4	23⅝	23⅝	23¾	
8⅝	7⅝ Cleary .05r	5	9	8	8	8 —	⅛
5⅛	5⅛ CMI Corp	54	14	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
17⅛	17⅛ CMI Inv wt		51	21	19½	20 —	⅛
5⅜	5⅛ CoBuild Cos	5	40	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
7	7 Cobesco .10e	11	11	7	6¾	7	
13⅛	13⅛ Calf Nat .18	12	9	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
5	5 Coho in .16b	15	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅜	5⅜ Colt Intl	7	145	6⅝	6	6⅛+	⅛

26¼	16⅛ Coleman .46	9	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
33	19½ Coleman .44	14	19	23¼	19⅝	20⅜+	⅛
12¾	8⅜ ColiTow .07b	6	11	10	9¾	9⅝—	⅛
11⅞	5 Col Cmcl .20	4	19	5⅝	5	5	
9⅜	6⅞ ColonSnd .30	35	10	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
25¾	15¾ ColwellC .28	10	44	22⅞	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
33⅜	28⅛ ColwM 2.82e	10	96	31⅜	31½	31⅜+	⅜
13⅞	8⅜ ColwMtg wt		77	11⅜	11	11⅛+	⅛
44	25⅞ Comb Com	23	17	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛+	1
38⅞	23⅞ Cmbustn Eq	1	63	31⅝	31½	31⅝	
21¾	14⅜ ComlAlli .27	18	19	12⅝	11⅝	12¼+	⅜
16⅝	6 3-4 ComlMet .60b	6	1	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	⅛
9	4¼ Commodor	10	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
7⅞	5 ComHlth Cp	15	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
16⅝	8⅜ ComPsyc Cr	13	4	9⅜	9¼	9⅜—	⅛
30¼	27⅜ Com PS 1.62	8	9	28	27⅞	27¾+	⅛
	Compac Cp	9	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅞	8⅝ Compcln .32	6	9	9	8¾	9 +	⅛
37⅛	24⅜ Cmprch Des		4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
23⅛	14¾ CompuDyn	35	6	21⅞	7	21⅛	
33⅝	20½ Compugrp	17	12	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜+	⅜
2⅜	2 Comput Eq	17	2	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
8⅜	3⅜ Comput Inv	5	2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
4⅜	3⅜ Cmput Mch	77	2	3⅝	3½	3½	
4⅛	3⅜ Computest		18	4¾	4¾	4¾	
16⅛	10⅜ Conchmco	7	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
5⅜	3½ Concrd Fab		1	4	4	4 +	⅛
7⅜	4⅞ Condec Crp	11	14	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
16⅞	8 Conf Ass	9	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11⅝	6⅛ Confrgy Inc	7	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜+	⅛
4	3 ConNetSh A		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5⅜	3⅛ Con Oil Gas		55	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅞	10½ Con Ref .20c	M	5	10⅛	12	12	
11⅛	7½ Consvne Cp	21	36	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
7¼	4⅜ Cont Mater	9	59	7⅜	7½	7½—	⅛
5⅞	3⅝ Cont Tel wt		89	4⅛	4	4⅛+	
16⅛	12⅜ Cook Elc .32	13	14	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
23⅞	16⅛ Cook Ind	4	10	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	
19⅝	15⅝ CookPV .65a	8	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
9⅝	6¾ Cop Jar .20a	10	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
24⅛	19⅝ Cordon Intl	75	35	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
21¼	15¼ Core Labs	18	4	16⅛	15¾	16⅛+	⅛
24⅝	18¼ CormBlk .79	11	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
4⅜	2⅞ Corr Corp	26	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅞	1 CorrCorp wt		2	1	1	1	
5⅝	3¾ Cousins wt		96	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
31¾	20¼ CoxCbl Com	46	37	24⅜	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
3⅝	2¼ Craig Corp	7	31	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
8	5¼ CramrE .21f	25	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
9⅞	6¼ Creativ Mgt	7	27	6¼	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
24⅝	13¼ CreolP 2.20a	13	32	18⅜	18½	18⅝+	⅜
4½	3⅛ Crest Foam	44	2	4	3⅞	4	
3⅝	2⅜ Crestmont		13	2½	2	2	
23¼	16 Crmpton .66	6	8	18⅛	18½	18¼+	⅛
67¾	53 Cross AT .42	22	4	54⅝	54	54⅜+	⅛
23⅞	16⅝ CwnCP 1.19f		36	23⅜	18½	23⅜+	4⅜
63	8½ Crownl .05e	7	3	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
10⅝	6½ Crystal Oil		31	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
17⅜	12⅞ CSECorp .32	6	1	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
1⅜	8 Cubic Cp .20	13	10	8½	8⅜	8⅝	
4¼	3 Curtis Math		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
18⅝	4½ CutlerA .44	72	268	11⅜	9¾	10 —	⅛
18	4¼ CutlerB .44	11	80	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
17½	12½ CW Transpr	6	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛

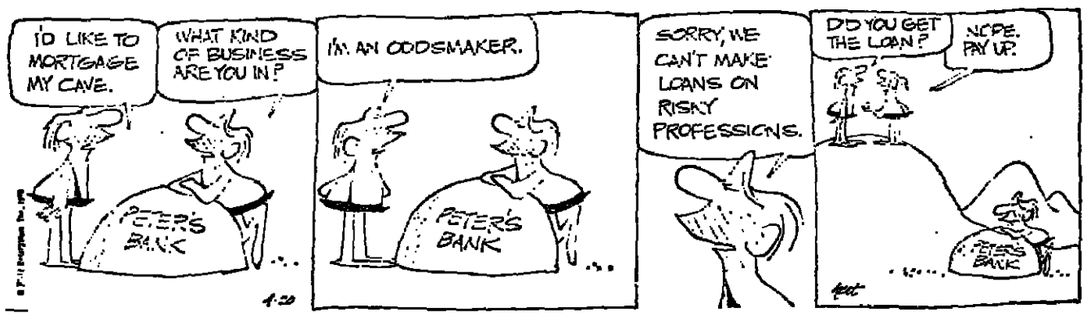
D

6½	4⅜ Daitch .36e	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	
9⅜	6 DamonC .40	9	1	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
19	2 Danielin .24	10					

PEANUTS



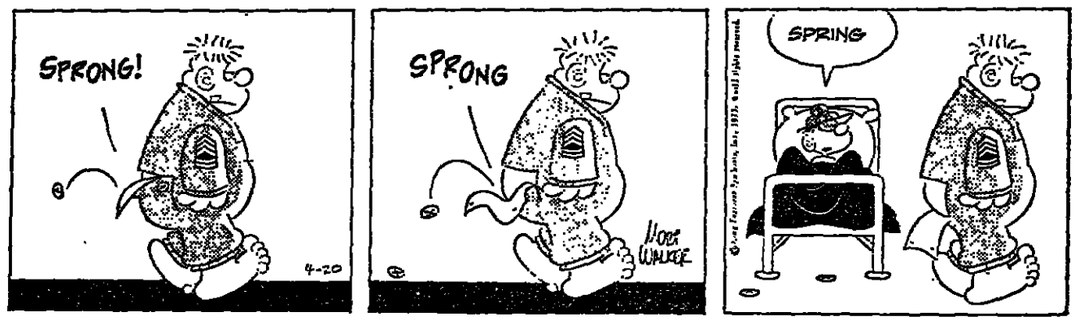
B.C.



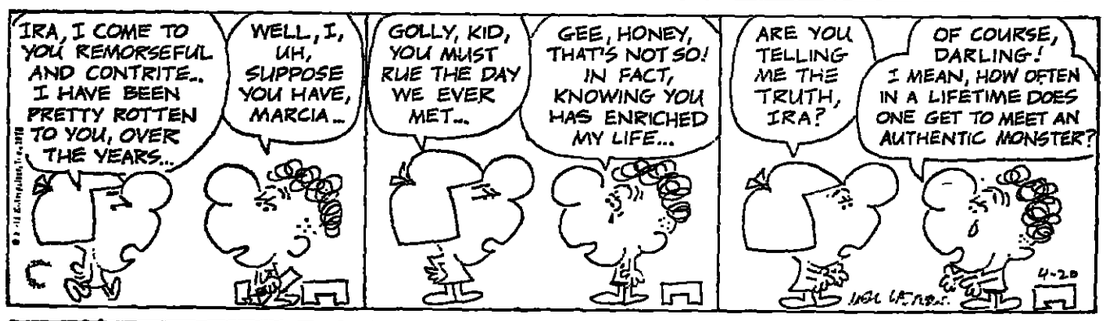
LI'L ABNER



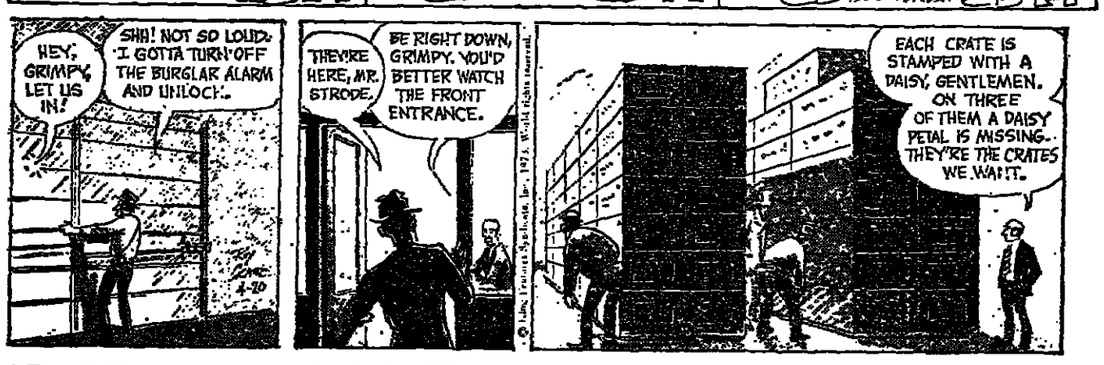
BEETLE BAILEY



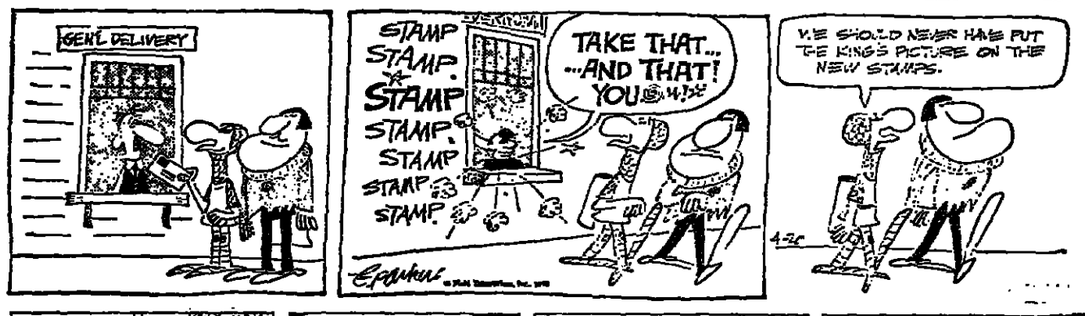
MISS PEACH



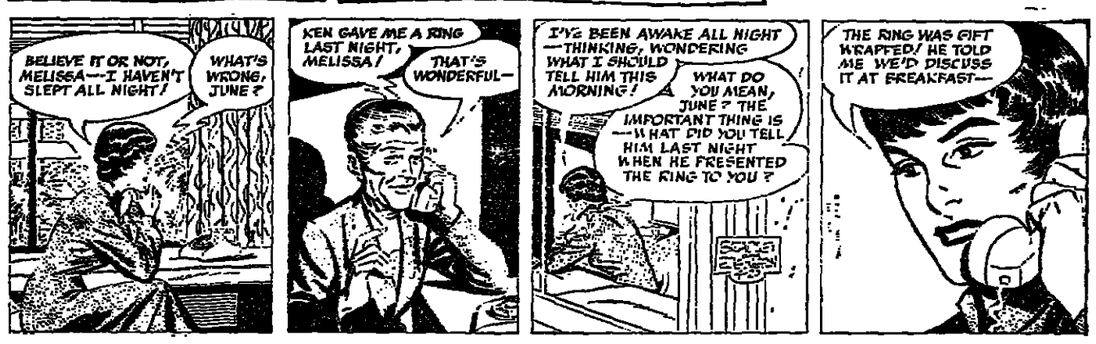
BUZ SAWYER



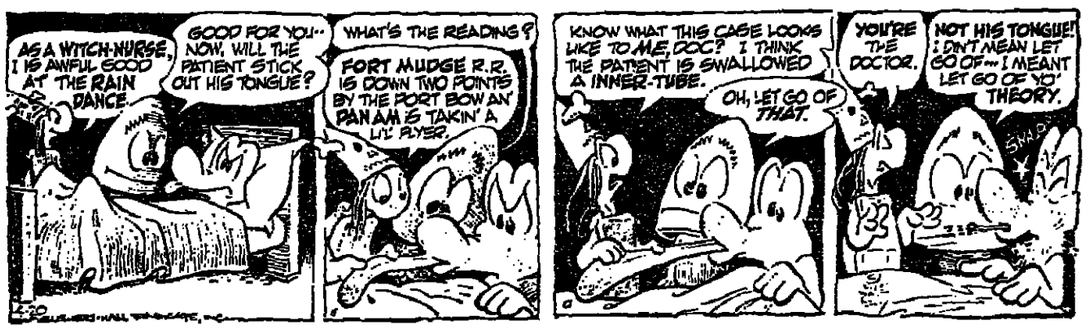
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



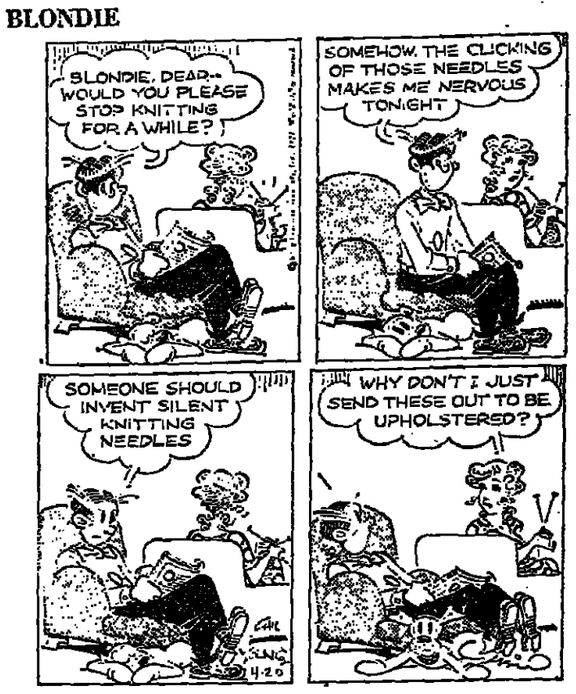
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Most experts nowadays employ the negative double, one of Alvin Roth's many brainchildren, but they differ considerably in the scope they give to it. Roth himself plays it all the way: A double of an overcall at any level simply suggests some high-card strength, and the opener uses his discretion. The higher the level, of course, the more likely he is to try for a penalty.

At the other end of the scale, giving this convention limited utility, are those who favor what might be called acronymically OSTSHAM, or One Spade or Two Spades for Hearts After Minor. In other words, if the opening bid is a minor suit, a double of one spade or two spades promises at least four hearts and moderate high-card strength. Other doubles are for penalties.

The majority between these extremes plays the negative double up to and including three diamonds or three spades, or four diamonds. In the diagramed deal, North was happy that his methods allowed him to make a negative double of three spades.

NORTH
♠ 5 4 3
♡ 6
◇ Q 9 5 4
♣ A Q J 10 2

WEST
♠ K Q 10 9 8 7 6
♡ 4
◇ J 10 6
♣ K 5 4

EAST
♠ J
♡ A J 7 3 2
◇ K J 7
♣ 9 8 7 3

SOUTH (D)
♠ A 2
♡ K Q 10 9 8 5
◇ A 8 3 2
♣ 6

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♡	3 ♠	Dbl.	Pass
4 ♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade king.

He had enough strength to want to take some action, but he could not afford to make a forcing bid of four clubs. The double kept many doors open.

South judged that his heart suit would be playable whether his partner held support for hearts or not. East resisted the temptation to double four hearts, which was just as well since South was able to overcome the bad trump break.

The opening spade lead was won with the ace, and the heart king was led. East ducked, and ducked again when the queen was led. He won the third trump lead with the jack, but was already in difficulty. He led the club nine, and dummy's ten won.

A club was ruffed with the heart five, and the heart ace was driven out. East's safest return was his last trump, and South won with the eight.

A diamond was led to the nine, and the defense was helpless when East won with the jack. South was sure to take the last four tricks whatever East returned. After a club return, for example, the play of the diamond queen at the 12th trick would serve to pin West's ten, giving declarer the last trick with the eight.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	R	A	B		S	T	O	K	E		H	O	A	X
R	U	B	Y		C	H	R	I	S		E	S	P	Y
A	L	O	P		A	R	E	N	A		A	T	O	Z
T	E	X	A	S	L	E	A	G	U	E	R			
			S	P	E	E	D		V	O	L	I	T	A
	A	D	S	O	R	B		T	R	E	F	O	I	L
Q	U	I	E	T		A	S	W	A	N		C	P	O
U	R	N	S		S	L	O	O	P		M	A	P	S
I	O	N		F	O	L	D	S		M	A	L	E	S
T	R	E	L	L	I	S		T	H	E	R	E	D	
S	A	D	I	E			C	R	O	A	T			
			E	X	T	R	A	I	N	I	N	G	S	
J	A	I	L		R	I	L	K	E		N	O	O	K
I	N	T	O		E	L	L	E	S		I	L	L	Y
G	N	A	Y		Y	E	A	S	T		S	A	F	E

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

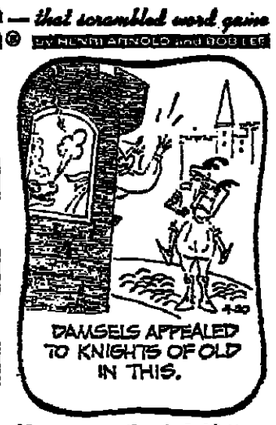
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

USEAT

TRIDY

INSEPP

FUSULE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DICED GOING CANNED FATHOM
Answer: *Sound as a bell!*—DINGDONG

BOOKS

TOWARD A RECOGNITION OF ANDROGYNY

By Carolyn G. Heilbrun. Knopf. 189 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ANDROGYNY, as Carolyn Heilbrun uses it, "defines a condition under which the characteristics of the sexes, and the human impulses expressed by men and women, are not rightly assigned. Androgyny seeks to liberate the individual from the confines of the appropriate." "Because," the author says, "'masculine' traits are now and have for so many years been the dominant ones, we have ample evidence of the danger the free play of such traits brings in its wake. By developing in men the ideal 'masculine' characteristics of competitiveness, aggressiveness, and defensiveness, and by placing in power those men who most embody these traits, we have, I believe, gravely endangered our own survival." If we go on as we are, she adds, "we can look forward to continued self-brutalization and perhaps even to self-destruction."

I have quoted this much of "Toward a Recognition of Androgyny" to illustrate a curious and disturbing phenomenon: that so few women seem to be able to write without hyperbole on this subject. Mrs. Heilbrun is no furious militant—a word that is found everywhere these days. She is not in the front ranks of the women's liberation movement, but a professor of literature at Columbia University. And she describes her book not as a polemic, but a search into myth and literature to trace a concept that has run, like "a hidden river," from its source in pre-Hellenic myth through the writing of the Western world.

Another melancholy circumstance in connection with the book is the fact that, after reading it, I felt less sympathetic toward the idea of androgyny than before. The title, "Toward a Recognition of Androgyny," is more persuasive than anything that follows it. Less stress on "sexual polarization and the prison of gender" seems to me an unarguable good. Each sex would surely benefit by borrowing a cup of sugar from the other. But haven't quite a few of us been doing this all the while? Is it likely that the "hidden river" of androgyny could have run so persistently through myth and literature without running into all our lives rather more than Mrs. Heilbrun alleges?

If androgyny has no more appealing arguments than the author advances, then I'm afraid we are doomed to that "self-brutalization" and "self-destruction" she foresees. Who will be persuaded by reading that "the androgynous overtones of 'Oedipus'... suggest that the destiny of murdering one's father and marrying one's mother might perhaps refer to strong inner impulses toward the rediscovery of one's 'feminine' self"? Isn't Mrs. Heilbrun contradicting herself in asking us to see the "feminine" part as the brutal murderer?

I found this reading even more improbable: "Hamlet... a beautifully androgynous individual, must eschew androgyny and destroy Ophelia, who represents his feminine self, if he is to murder Rosencrantz and Guildenstern and run through poor old Polonius with a sword." A more "brutalizing" reading of that play is difficult to imagine. In connection with Shakespeare, the author also treats us to an analysis of the identical-twin-in-drag theme that struck me, at least, as a perversion of scholarship.

I don't know how Mrs. Heilbrun arrived at the generalization that "eras of extreme sexual polarization are also eras of great prudery." In the early stages of the Russian revolution, when sexual intercourse between male and female "comrades" was considered as natural as "drinking a glass of water," an alarming falling-off of heterosexual enthusiasm was reported. The evidence clearly suggested that sexual desire was depressed by the absence of polarization.

The author sometimes seems to go out of her way to weaken her own case, as when she says that "for a period of nearly 50 years such major writers as Ibsen, James, Shaw, Lawrence, Forster were to find that, at the height of their powers, it was a woman who best met the requirements of their imaginations. The woman hero, in this period, became the embodiment of the male writer's artistic vision." In spite of the formidable talents of James, Shaw, Lawrence and Forster, I don't believe that many men—or women—would consider them ideal sexual models. Nor does Lytton Strachey, another of Mrs. Heilbrun's favorites, strike me as a happy example.

Some of us may be startled to hear that in the ideal androgynous world, "marriages accepted as 'successful' doom their members." A quotation from Virginia Woolf is no less cavalier, if one may use such a "masculine" word: "Love—as the male novelists define it... has nothing to do with kindness, fidelity, generosity or poetry." When Mrs. Woolf says that, by the turn of the century, men were writing "only with the male side of their brains," Mrs. Heilbrun adds that they are still doing it. I wonder which side of *her* brain wrote this sentence: "The novelists of the post-World War II years, including Roth, Malamud, Mailer, Bellow, picture the universe as one in which men are escaping women, demeaning them, or exploiting them." If this is the voice of androgyny, I can't see it luring the guys out of the locker room.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

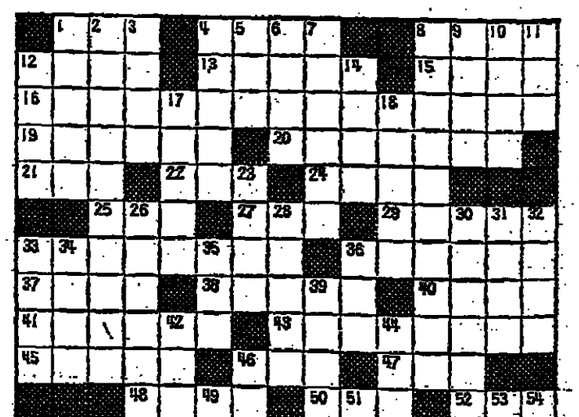
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 "Oh!" in Bonn
4 Capital island
8 Perception
12 Kirghiz town
13 Nasal sound
15 Black Sea arm
16 Kin of "That's final!"
19 Enumerating
20 Target for Raffles
21 Norm: Abbr.
22 W. W. I group
24 Conclusion: Ger.
25 Indian title
27 Operated
29 Vedic goddess
33 Celestial conjunctions
36 Skilled one
37 Ointment
38 Poet Heinrich
40 Chemical suffix
41 Irritable
43 Emulate Columbus
45 Coutnrier's concern
46 Fowl
47 Next to zero
48 Saint for seamen
50 Viper
52 Direction: Abbr.
55 Certain route
58 Turning points
60 Relative of "That's final!"
62 Impression
63 Metroliner
64 Heavenly being: Fr.
65 Love or hornet's
66 Other
67 High degree

DOWN

1 "____ of many colors"
2 Easy task
3 Stereo, usually
4 Hostage: Fr.
5 Barley beard
6 Pilgrimage to Mecca
7 Invisible
8 Unit of volume
9 Côte d'____
10 Former French President
11 Certain sets
12 Picnic pests
14 Cap's companion
17 Slowpoke
18 "Rabbit ____"
23 Gratis
26 Coupe feature of yore
28 Certain dramatic line
30 Timely
31 Commedia dell'
32 Doer: Suffix
33 Basic facts
34 Share
35 Draw back
36 Power experts: Abbr.
39 Actress Foch
42 Lawyer Melvin
44 Source of an oil
46 Balzac
49 Ballplayer's gear
51 Embarrassing display
53 Paddock sound
54 Town in Italy
55 Directed
56 Music makers, for short
57 Of an age
59 Russian ruler
60 Lizzie or ear
61 Fleur-de____



هكذا من الاصل

Giants Defeat Braves As Catcher Runs to 2d For 1-Man Double Play

AN FRANCISCO, April 19 PI).— Bobby Bonds lined his d homer of the season with out in the bottom of the 11th ing yesterday to give the San ncisco Giants a 4-3 victory r Atlanta and extend the ves' losing streak to six games. iants' catcher Dave Rader le a "long-distance" unassisted ble play in the top of the to kill an Atlanta rally and the stage for Bonds's winning t.

m Barr, who pitched three- ball over the last 4 1/3 in- s, gained credit for the vic- and evened his won-lost rd at 1-1. Tom House, who over the Atlanta pitching in 10th, suffered his first loss.

nny Jackson opened the At- a 11th with a single and was at second when Giants' sec- baseman Tito Fuentes bob- a potential double play nder by Johnny Oates.

use, attempting to sacrifice runners, popped the ball t five feet and just behind plate. Rader grabbed it and across the diamond to second to double up Jackson, who broken for third. The Giant iders had left the second un- ed on the bunt attempt.

e Giants took a 2-0 lead in the first on a double by Bonds, a single by Fuentes, an infield out and singles by Ed Goodson and Garry Maddox. They made it 3-0 in the second on a walk to Rader, a sacrifice, infield singles by Bonds and Chris Speier and a passed ball by Oates.

Pirates 8, Cards 2

At St. Louis, Willie Stargell drove in four runs with a single and his third home run in eight games to give Pittsburgh an 8-2 victory over the Cardinals.

Stargell homered off St. Louis starter Rick Wise in the first after Dave Cash led off the game with a walk and Al Oliver singled. Stargell singled in the eighth to drive in Oliver, who had singled and advanced on a passed ball. Pittsburgh starter Bob Moose scattered eight St. Louis hits.

Padres 4, Reds 2

Fred Kendall hit a pair of doubles and a successful squeeze bunt as San Diego survived a ninth-inning scare to beat Cincinnati 4-2, at home, ending the Reds' five-game winning streak. Kendall doubled to set up the first run, doubled home the second, scored the third and squeezed home the last.

Astros 7, Dodgers 2

Jerry Reuss pitched a four-hitter and Bob Watson batted across three runs as Houston won in Los Angeles, 7-2. The victory snapped a four-game Astro losing streak and ended a five-game Dodger winning streak. Houston scored four runs in the sixth, two on Watson's single. Doug Rader singled home the third, and Larry Howard walked with the bases full.

A's 7, Royals 6

Gene Tenace, the most valuable player in Oakland's World Series triumph over Cincinnati last year when he hit four home runs, struck again in Kansas City's Royals Stadium.

The catcher-turned-first baseman blasted a two-run homer in the ninth inning to give the A's a 7-6 victory over the Royals. The homer, Tenace's third of the campaign, came off Bruce Dal Canton and scored Reggie Jackson, who had led off the inning with a single. The homer ended the Royals' four-game winning streak.

Yanks 7, Orioles 4

The New York Yankees, wearing new double-knit uniforms, displayed an old trait as they rallied for five runs in the ninth inning to overcome a two-run deficit and defeat the Baltimore Orioles, 7-4.

A game-tying two-run homer by Thurman Munson, a run-scoring single by Roy White and Felipe Alou's towering two-run blast did in the Orioles to slice their lead in the American League East.

Mike Cuellar, veteran left-hander who had beaten the Yanks 12 times in 15 decisions during the last four years, sailed into the ninth inning with a 4-2 lead.

But Jim Ray Hart, the designated hitter making his first appearance for the Yankees since being acquired from San Francisco, collected his third single of the game. Munson followed with a cannon shot over the 380-foot marker in left field to tie the score.



United Press International.

UP AND DOWN—Boston's Tommy Harper fails to catch blast by New York's Felipe Alou.

...gers Rout ...ed Sox, 11-7; ...veep Series

STON, April 19 (UPI).— y Stanley drilled a three- home run while Ed Brink- and Al Kaline singled home unners each today as the it Tigers beat the Boston Sox, 11-7, to complete a of their four-game series. elio Rodriguez had four s in the 16-hit Detroit at- and Bill Freeman had a e and three singles.

nley lined his homer into ft-field screen with Frank

Thursday

rd and Rodriguez aboard in p of the third inning as the snapped a 2-2 tie.

Mets 3, Cubs 1, 7

ber Burt Hooton capped a m first inning with a two- ingle and tossed a three- to lead the Chicago Cubs to victory over the New York after New York won the of a doubleheader, 3-1, at behind the five-hit pitch- Jerry Koosman.

Cubs rallied against Jim rew in the first inning of ghtcap, knocking the Mets nander out of the game only two-thirds of an in-

Mets, who had been blank- 29 consecutive innings, and d the first game with a .133 batting average, broke tring against Rick Reusche fourth when they scored ns.

Milner singled and scored ring run on a double by Garrett. Jerry Grote, who s first string catching job ffy Dyer late last season, to score Garrett.

Expos 6, Phils 5

Singleton hit a three-run in the sixth inning as eal scored five runs to de- hiladelphia, 8-5, at home. score was tied 1-1 when Boccabella led off the sixth single and later scored on le by rookie infielder Pepe Mike Jorgensen's double in Frias as Montreal went 3-1. After Ron Fairly Singleton followed with st home run of the season, posite-field blast over the ld fence.

...r League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
re	7	3	.700	—
	6	4	.600	1
	4	4	.500	2
d	4	6	.400	3
ee	3	5	.375	3
rk	4	6	.364	3

Western Division

City	8	3	.727	—
ta	5	4	.556	3
ia	4	4	.500	3 1/2
	4	4	.500	3 1/2
	3	6	.333	4
	2	5	.286	4

ay night's game not included.)

Wednesday's Results

nia 3, Minnesota 2.
to 6, Texas 5.
t 7, Boston 1.
ukee 4, Cleveland 0.
York 7, Baltimore 4.
ad 7, Kansas City 6.

Thursday's Games

ukee at Cleveland, night.
r 11, Boston 7.
York at Baltimore, night.
ad at Kansas City, night.
games scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
gh	7	1	.875	—
	6	3	.667	1 1/2
rk	5	4	.556	2 1/2
hia	4	5	.444	3 1/2
l	4	5	.444	3 1/2
s	1	9	.100	7

Western Division

ti	10	4	.714	—
ati	9	4	.692	1/2
geles	8	7	.462	3 1/2
	6	8	.429	4
go	6	8	.429	4
	3	9	.333	6

ay night's game not included.)

Wednesday's Results

eal 2, Philadelphia 1.
go 1, New York 0.
ran. 4, Atlanta 3.
urgh 8, St Louis 2.
on 7, Los Angeles 2.
Diego 4, Cincinnati 2.

Thursday's Games

York 3, Chicago 1, 7.
eal 6, Philadelphia 5.
urgh at St. Louis, rain.
San. at Los Angeles, night.
games scheduled.)

Giants' Kingman Makes Pitch Not to Pitch

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19 (UPI).—Manager Charlie Fox may have other ideas but under no circumstances does Dave Kingman envision himself as a big league pitcher.

The first baseman-outfielder would like to see the experiment by the San Francisco Giants manager come to a halt right now.

"There is no way that I see myself as a pitcher," says Kingman, who pitched two innings against the Cincinnati Reds Sunday. "If they want to use me as a mop-up man, that's all right, but I'm not at all serious about wanting to pitch and if they say stop right now it will be perfectly all right with me."

Kingman, who won 12 of 16 decisions for the University of Southern California college team as a sophomore in 1969, says he could probably make it as a big league pitcher.

"I don't even want to talk about pitching," said the Giant, who hit 29 homers last year but has had a difficult time trying to win a job this year. "I'd rather talk about my fielding and hitting. I'm an everyday ball player, or at least I hope to be.

"All I'm trying to do is earn a spot where I can play all the time. Until then, I'll fool around the mound but in no way do I want it to hinder me otherwise."

When the Giants sent Dave to the mound for two innings of mop-up work against the Reds Sunday, he was no ball of fire but he pitched like a man who knows what it's all about.

"The kid didn't embarrass himself or the club," said Fox. "Sure, he has a chance to make it as a pitcher."

Reserve Reds outfielder Gene Locklear was the first man Kingman faced. He walked him and the next batter, Joe Hague. A double by Cesar Geronimo on a 3-2 pitch scored Locklear and Hague scored on an infield out by Dave Concepcion. Then Kingman struck out Darrel Chaney and retired pitcher Don Gullett on a liner to first.

The following inning Kingman walked Pete Rose, got Joe Morgan on a fly to center and then walked Richie Scheinblum. This time Locklear fouled to third and Hague bounced into a forceout.

Kingman, most agree, has a big league fastball and curve, and with proper grooming, say a year in the minors, could make it as a pitcher.

"I think I made a lot of progress last year," said Kingman, referring to his 29 homers, "so I don't think I should go back to the minors to learn something I have no interest in. I'd rather stay here and work for a regular job."

As of the moment, Willie McCovey has first base all to himself, except for a breather here and there and in second games of doubleheaders, and Fox is giving Gary Thomasson and Gary Matthews a shot to win the job in left.

Kingman has been passed up this spring simply because he hasn't been hitting.

"Look," said Fox, "if he was hitting this year the way he was last do you think I wouldn't find a place for him? He's still a helluva ball player but he's going to have to win himself a job with his bat."

Major League Leaders

BATTING
(Based on 26 at-bats.)
NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Concepcion, Cin.	8	30	6	14	.467
Sanguillen, Pitt.	8	39	7	15	.385
Sizemore, St. L.	10	29	5	15	.385
Santo, Chi.	8	29	2	11	.379
Goodson, S.F.	11	45	5	17	.378
Maddox, S.F.	4	56	6	21	.375
Morgan, Cin.	13	51	12	19	.373
Torre, St. L.	10	38	4	14	.368
Stargell, Pit.	8	33	8	12	.364
T. Perez, Cin.	12	50	6	16	.300

RUNS—Wynn, Houst., 13; Bonds, S.F., 13; Morgan, Cin., 12.
RUNS BATTED IN—Morgan, Cin., 13; Wynn, Houst., 10; Speier, S.F., 10.
HITS—Fuentes, S.F., 21; Maddox, S.F., 21; Morgan, Cin., 19; Bonds, S.F., 19; T. Perez, Cin., 18; Ease, Cin., 18.
DOUBLES—Cedeno, Houst., 3; Bonds, S.F., 7; J. Cruz, St. L., 4; Ferguson, L.A., 4.
TRIPLES—Sanguillen, Pitt., 2; Morgan, Cin., 2; Metzger, Houst., 2; Maddox, S.F., 2.
HOME RUNS—Wynn, Houst., 6. McCovey, S.F., 4.
STOLEN BASES—Morgan, Cin., 8; Tolan, Cin., 5; Cedeno, Houst., 4; Fuentes, S.F., 3; Maddox, S.F., 3.
PITCHING (2 decisions) — Ellis, Pitt., 2-0, 1.000, ERA 2.76; Moose, Pitt., 2-0, 1.000, 1.16; Billingham, Cin., 2-0, 1.000, 3.47; Grimsley, Cin., 2-0, 1.000, 3.75; Reuss, Houst., 2-0, 1.000, 1.61; Bryant, S.F., 2-0, 1.000, 1.50; Sosa, S.F., 2-0, 1.000, 1.50; Seaver, N.Y., 2-1, .667, 0.71.
STRIKEOUTS — Carlton, Phil., 25; Messersmith, L.A., 25; Seaver, N.Y., 20; Sutton, L.A., 20; Norman, S.D., 18.

BATTING
(Based on 26 at-bats.)
AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Fisk, Bost.	8	29	10	14	.483
A. Johnson, Tex.	7	26	3	12	.480
Valentine, Calif.	8	34	3	16	.471
P. Kelly, Chi.	6	24	3	10	.417
Griffin, Bost.	8	29	5	12	.414
R. Jackson, Oak.	9	37	8	14	.378
E. Rodriguez, Mil.	7	24	3	9	.375
D. Allen, Chi.	8	32	5	12	.375
Rojas, K.C.	11	45	9	18	.375
Andrews, Chi.	6	22	3	8	.364

RUNS—Patek, K.C., 12; Mayberry, K.C., 11; Hisle, Minn., 11; Fisk, Bost., 10; Rojas, K.C., 9; Otis, K.C., 9.
RUNS BATTED IN—Mayberry, K.C., 14; Rojas, K.C., 12; Fisk, Bost., 10; Valentine, Cal., 9; Kirkpatrick, K.C., 9.
HITS—Rojas, K.C., 18; Valentine, Cal., 16; Patek, K.C., 15; Fisk, Bost., 14; Otis, K.C., 14; R. Jackson, Oak., 14.
DOUBLES—Rojas, K.C., 8; Grich, Balt., 4; D. Allen, Chi., 4.
TRIPLES—E. Brinkman, Det., 3; Harper, Bost., 2; Valentine, Cal., 2; D. Allen, Chi., 2.
HOME RUNS—Fisk, Bost., 6.
STOLEN BASES—Alomar, Cal., 6; North, Oak., 4; Patek, K.C., 3; Belanger, Balt., 2; Blair, Balt., 2.
PITCHING (2 decisions) — McNally, Balt., 3-0, 1.000, ERA 0.45; Coleman, Det., 3-0, 1.000, 2.25; N. Ryan, Cal., 3-0, 1.000, 1.67; Kaat, Minn., 3-0, 1.000, 3.72; Alexander, Balt., 3-0, 1.000, 0.75; Watt, Balt., 2-0, 1.000, 0.00; J. Perry, Det., 2-0, 1.000, 1.50; Drago, K.C., 2-0, 1.000, 6.50.
STRIKEOUTS—N. Ryan, Cal., 37; Bibyen, Minn., 28; Wood, Chi., 20; G. Perry, Cle., 17; Lolich, Det., 16.

African Auto Rally Is Rough Safari

By Stanley Meisler

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 19.—Someday the East African Safari Rally may be overwhelmed by the pace of African development, but right now it remains one of the last of a kind—a free and exhausting scramble by auto drivers across 3,000 miles of rough and sparsely populated land.

Along with the Monte Carlo Rally, this annual Easter weekend safari has become one of rallying's two glamour events. Rallying itself has become an increasingly popular sport in which cars race against the clock and the terrain.

Today, President Jomo Kenyatta waved off the first drivers in this five-day event through jungle, mountain and desert.

Competitors said the event, described by organizers as the world's toughest rally, could be decided more on luck than driving skill if torrential rains which lashed Kenya earlier this week continued. Already much of the 3,212-mile course was very wet, and many of the 89 starters were likely to be bogged down.

The safari differs from most other rallies because safari officials do not close the roads and clear them for the drivers. Instead, the drivers contend on open roads that have other cars, broken down trucks, and Masai herdsmen with their cattle and wildlife.

"The safari is one of the last of the long-distance, rough events," Roger Clark, a professional British driver competing in his fourth safari, said.

Uncivilized Race

Clark, who won the Royal Automobile Club Rally in Britain last year, said, "Most of Europe is so populated and civilized that we cannot go across the continent like here.

"The safari," he went on, "is quite good fun, but a bit uncivilized, in the sense that we are going like idiots on main roads. That will be stopped here eventually.

"It's a little dangerous even in sparsely populated areas to go berserk in a motor car."

The pace of development already has altered the safari. Officials had to change the scheduled route this year when they discovered that some roads that had been dirt last year were now paved. Even the last minute changes left the rally route with 300 miles of paved road.

This year's winning car is expected to return to Nairobi sometime Monday morning after passing through 55 control points. Since a rally is scored somewhat like golf, the winner will not necessarily be the first car back to Nairobi but the one with the least number of penalty points.

Safari officials set time allotments for passing from one control point to another, much like the par value of a golf hole. The driver and his navigator are penalized a point for every minute late. At the end of the rally, they are also penalized if some parts of their cars, like the brakes, gears, headlights or windshield wipers, are not working well.

Ignores Uganda

This year, the drivers cover most of southern Kenya and North Eastern Tanzania with a single rest stop back in Nairobi. The route moves through game parks, the great rift valley, the Indian Ocean coast, the foothills of Mount Kilimanjaro, Mount Kenya and Mount Elgon, the northern desert of Kenya and the Aberdare and Usambara Mountain ranges.

Because of the political troubles under General Idi Amin's government during the past year, Uganda has been dropped from the safari route for the first time.

In the past, the safari routes have been so rough that more than half the drivers have usually dropped out of the rally, either forced aside by a breakdown or disqualified for excessive lateness. In 1963 and 1968 only seven cars finished.

The safari was started in 1953 as a small, parochial motoring event with little commercialism. But the rally has become more commercial over the years as manufacturers have taken notice that a victory for one of their cars usually means increased sales for the winning model both in Europe and Africa.

Technically, a car may be entered in the safari only if it is a manufacturer's model that can be bought by anyone. It cannot be a specially made car like the ones that manufacturers enter in speed races.

But the safari officials allow the standard cars to be modified so long as the accessories are regular items that any motorist can buy. These modifications, however, often stretch the definition of a standard car in an almost fanciful way.

In 1972, according to Nairobi sportswriter Peter Moll, the British Ford Motor Company spent more than $20,000 to prepare each of its entries and more than $50,000 to service all of them during the safari. The investment paid off. Hannu Mikkola of Finland won the rally in a Ford Escort "RS" 1600.

And until last year, all safaris had been won by drivers resident in East Africa. Many were in the auto business as garage owners or car salesmen but none were professional. Mikkola was the first professional driver and the first non-resident of East Africa to win. His navigator, Gunnar Palm of Sweden, also was an overseas professional.

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The Scoreboard

TRACK AND FIELD—Al Lawrence, Kans., Bill Hancock of Southern Illinois, competing in the decathlon for only the second time, set a world decathlon record for the high jump at the Kansas Relays with a leap of 7 feet 1 inch. Hancock, a sophomore who entered the Florida State Relays last week and won the decathlon, won two other events, giving him a comfortable lead over American Dave Bahr. He took the 100-meter dash in 10.9 seconds and leaped 23 feet 9 3.4 inches in the long jump.

Hancock has 4,029 points to Bahr's 3,702, with the discus, javelin, pole vault, 1,500-meter run and 110-meter high hurdles still left.

CYCLING — At Marcinelle, Belgium, Belgian Andre Dierickx won the 249-kilometer Fleche Wallonne race from Verviers to this southwestern Belgian town. Eddy Merckx was second.

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	000 000 001	1	4 0
Montreal	200 000 00x	2	9 0
Carlton (3-2) and Ryan, Cox (8); Renko (1-0) and Seccabella.			
Chicago	100 000 000	1	6 0
New York	000 000 00x	0	6 0
Burris, Gura (6), Aker (7) and Hundley; Matlack (1-2) and Dyer. W—Burris (1-0).			
Atlanta	000 200 000	2	7 1
San Fran.	210 000 00x	3	11 1
Morton, House (10) and Oates; McDowell, Moffitt (4), Barr (7) and Rader. W—Barr (1-1). L—House (0-1). HR—Bonds (2d).			
Pittsburgh	400 000 031	8	12 0
St. Louis	000 002 000	2	8 0
Moose, Andrews (8), Walker (8) and May; Wise, Santorina (8) and Simmons. W—Moose (3-0). L—Wise (1-1). HR—Stargell (3d).			
Houston	031 201 000	7	12 2
Los Angeles	100 000 001	2	4 1
Reuss (2-0) and Howard; John, Rau (4), Hough (6), Richert (9) and Ferguson. L—John (3-1).			
Cincinnati	000 000 002	2	5 5
San Diego	001 200 01x	4	8 1
Nelson, Sprague (5), Borbon (8) and Bench; Arlin, Troedson (9), Grief (9) and Kendall. W—Arlin (1-0). L—Nelson (1-1).			

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas	100 100 000	2	9 0
Chicago	400 110 00x	6	9 2
Paul, Gogolewski (7), Stanhouse (5), Foucault (8) and Billings; Wood, Forster (9) and Brinkman. W—Wood (2-2). L—Stanhouse (0-2). HR—Melton (3d), R. Allen (2d).			
California	000 010 110	3	9 0
Minnesota	200 000 00x	2	5 0
Ryan (3-0) and Stephenson; Bibyen (1-3) and Mitterwald. HR—Carew (15th), F. Robinson (2d).			
Detroit	130 100 011	7	17 0
Boston	000 000 001	1	5 1
Perry (2-0) and Freehan; Tiant, Lee (2), Garman (8) and Fisk. L—Tiant (2-1). HR—Kaline (2d), Horton (3d), Brinkman (1st).			
Milwaukee	100 000 003	4	9 0
Cleveland	000 000 000	0	5 0
Lockwood, Colborn (6) and Rodriguez, Porter (9); Strom, J. Johnson (9) and Duncan. W—Lockwood (1-1). L—Strom (1-1).			
New York	000 071 000	8	13 1
Baltimore	002 000 010	3	8 0
Medich, McDaniel (8) and Munson; Cuellar, Jackson (9) and Williams. W—McDaniel (1-0). L—Cuellar (0-2). HR—Munson (2d), F. Alou (2d), Williams (2d).			
Oakland	040 000 102	7	12 0
Kansas City	031 020 000	6	5 0
Hunter, Pina (5) and Fosse; Drago, Jackson (2), Dal Canton (8) and Taylor. W—Pina (1-1). L—Dal Canton (0-1). HR—Kirkpatrick (2d), Rojas (1st), Tenace (2d).			

Win NBA Playoff Game, 129-96

Knicks Even a Score With Celtics

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, April 19 (NYT).—As badly as the Boston Celtics whipped the New York Knicks in Boston last Sunday, so did the Knicks thoroughly crush the Celtics at Madison Square Garden last night, by a 129-96 score.

This evened the four-of-seven-game playoff series at 1-1, and reduced the competition to a three-of-five set with the odd game still belonging to Boston.

The winner, of course, will advance to the final round to play the Los Angeles-Golden State survivor for the championship of the National Basketball Association.

The defeat was the worst ever suffered in a playoff by the Celtics, who have been in more playoffs than any other team. In 1964 and 1967, the Celtics lost games by 24-point margins to teams centered by Wilt Chamberlain (the Warriors and the Philadelphia 76ers). But the 33-point defeat this time had entirely different ingredients.

The foremost was Knick defense, in all its much-publicized glory. It had been absent in Sunday's 134-108 loss, but it asserted itself right at the start in this game. The Knicks opened with a full-court press, a gambit they have used sparingly in the last couple of years but a frequent weapon of their 1970 championship team.

Getting back to stop Boston's fast break has always been an effective move by the Knicks, and it was effective again. That left the Celtics with one option, midrange shooting, and unlike Sunday, they didn't hit.

So in the first nine minutes of play, the Celtics scored only 11 points, making only four baskets in 14 attempts. The Knicks, at that point, had a 23-12 lead and the Garden crowd, so worked up for the game that it had begun cheering during the first 16 bars of the national anthem, was in its noisiest state.

At that stage, things stabilized for a while, as the Knicks forwards started to get into foul trouble and New York's outside shooting wasn't up to par. But midway through the second period, with the score 38-28, the Knicks embarked on a 16-4 spurt, and went off at halftime leading, 60-42. Midway through the third, they produced a 16-0 tear to 82-48, and it was sheer exercise the rest of the way.

In the final box score, the Knicks had eight players scoring in double figures, Walt Frazier leading with 24 and getting 10 assists. The team total of 32 assists was a club record, and the 44-41 edge in rebounding didn't show how well the Knicks controlled the more important rebounding situations.

The Knicks shot .584, the Celtics .394, and that did reflect the offensive difference between the teams.

The reaction on both sides was to shrug off both games as flukes.

Cougars Tie Series

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 19 (UPI).—Billy Cunningham and Mack Calvin, with help from substitute Ed Manning, stunned the Kentucky Colonels as the Carolina Cougars romped to a 102-91 victory to level their American Basketball Association best-of-seven semi-final playoff series at two victories apiece.

Cunningham scored 32 points and Calvin 23 while generating a fast break that demolished the Colonels. Carolina stopped Artis Gilmore, Kentucky's 7-foot-2 center, limiting the league's leading rebounder to just nine rebounds and six points.

Stars 104, Pacers 103

Willie Wise hit a layup with 58 seconds to go to give Utah a 104-103 victory at Indiana and even their semi-final playoff series at two games apiece. After Wise scored, neither team was able to tally in the last 53 seconds as Utah snapped Indiana's 18-game home winning streak.



Agence France-Presse.

Chao Liang-tsai, 6 feet 10, 250 pounds, is China's big man.

China's Basketball Team Has A Chairman of Backboards

PARIS, April 19 (AP).—A 6-foot-10 250-pound center and two guards showed France last night why Chairman Mao likes basketball.

With a first-class fast break, 30-foot jump shots, and an occasional behind-the-back pass, the Chinese national team defeated France, 89-86, in their first game in a long European swing.

The Chinese team manager, Lu Ting, who suggested that Chairman Mao was a basketball fan, described his players before the game as "fast, supple and precise." He wasn't too far off.

The team captain, 6-foot-3 Hsu Cheng-wen, hit eight of 12 one-banders in the first half to keep his team close while it was getting untracked. The French led at the half, 40-37.

In the second half, with the French panting and taking bad shot after bad shot, the Chinese kept their heads and went on to win.

The crowd of 4,000 at Coubertin Hall was impressed with the politeness of the Chinese—they apologized sometimes after committing fouls and rushed to help French players when they fell—but even more by their center, Chao Liang-tsai.

"That's some piece of flesh," a Frenchman said. Broad-shouldered and thick-legged, Chao doesn't jump much and shoots awkwardly, but he gets magnificently in the way.

"The other thing he does," said Joe Jaunay, the French coach, "is get it out of your mind that you're going to be physical with the Chinese. They were in better shape than we were. They said they wanted to learn from us. I think we have something to learn from them."

In a women's preliminary, France defeated China, 87-71.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Charlotte, N.C., American Roscoe Tanner, seeded 10th, upset fifth-seeded Roger Taylor of Britain, 7-5, 1-6, 6-3 in the second round of the $50,000 world championship Tennis group B event. In another upset, Mark Cox of Britain, seeded ninth, downed sixth-seeded Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia, 7-6, 6-3. Fifth-seeded Arthur Ashe, scored a 8-2, 1-6, 7-5 victory over Australia's Fred Stolle. Second-seeded Manly Riessen, beat Czechoslovakia's Vladimir Zednik, 6-1, 7-5. Another Czech player, Frantisek Pala, bowed to eighth-seeded Tom Gorman, 6-4, 6-4.

At Jacksonville, Fla., Australia's top-ranked Margaret Court and second-seeded Billie Jean King of the United States notched first-round victories in the $75,000 Virginia Slims tournament. Miss Court, who has won nine of her last 11 tournaments, beat South African Brenda Kirk, 6-4, 6-4. Mrs. King beat American Cecelia Martinez, 6-2, 6-7, 6-4. In other first-round matches, No. 3 Kerry Melville, Australia, defeated Kristien Kemmer, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4 and American Rosemary Casals beat fellow-countrywoman Vicki Berner, 6-2, 6-2.

Cohen Bout to May 14

PARIS, April 19 (AP).—A fight between middleweight boxer Max Cohen of France and Australian Tony Mundine scheduled for May 3 has been postponed because Cohen has the flu. The match, which Cohen hopes will lead him to a title fight against world champion Carlos Monzon of Argentina, will be held May 14, the organizers said yesterday.

Player Pressure Forces NHL To Halt WHA Merger Talks

NEW YORK, April 19 (NYT).—Under pressure from its players' association and a multi-million-dollar anti-trust suit, the National Hockey League yesterday repudiated the secret merger talks held recently between some NHL and World Hockey Association owners.

When the players association head, Alan Eagleson, learned about the talks, he threatened an immediate injunction against the merger. He contended that a merger would threaten players' bargaining rights.

Meanwhile, the NHL has been giving daily testimony in the courts regarding its structure and power. It has been sued by the WHA, which contends the NHL is a monopoly.

In a formal statement the NHL said, in part, that "it never associated itself with, and in fact does not accept, the recent discussions (between the leagues) and such discussions were completely unofficial and not authorized."

The statement added that "such discussions will not be renewed by any NHL club directly or indirectly."

The league president, Clarence Campbell, said that "in any democratic organization individuals can act as they wish but unless we repudiate the talks it would appear we condone them."

The NHL teams at the secret meetings were Philadelphia, Montreal, Pittsburgh and the New York Rangers. The WHA was represented by New England, Winnipeg and Cleveland.

Leafs' Coach Resigns

TORONTO, April 19 (AP).—The Toronto Maple Leafs, who finished a dismal sixth in the National Hockey League's East Division this season, failing to make the playoffs, have announced the resignation of coach John McLellan.

[No successor was named, but United Press International said Leonard (Red) Kelly, dismissed this year as coach of the Pittsburgh Penguins, was expected to get the job. According to UPI, Kelly has been seen frequently in Toronto in recent weeks and is reported to have visited Harold Ballard, the Leafs' principal owner, in Millhaven Penitentiary, where Ballard is serving a three-year sentence for theft and fraud.]

During McLellan's four years as coach, the Leafs missed the playoffs twice and were knocked out in the Stanley Cup opening round the other two years.

NBA Playoff

Wednesday's Game

New York 129, Boston 96 (Frazier 24, DeBusschere 19; Havlicek 21, White 15). (Best-of-7 series tied, 2-2.)

ABA Playoff

Wednesday's Games

Utah 104, Indiana 103 (Jones 34, Wise 28; McGinnis 36, Keller). (Best-of-7 series tied, 2-2.)

Carolina 102, Kentucky 91 (Cunningham 32, Calvin 23; Issel 31, Ladner 23). (Best-of-7 series tied, 2-2.)

WHA Whalers Win

BOSTON, April 19 (UPI).—Tim Sheehy's second goal of the game, with just 25 seconds remaining, gave the New England Whalers a 3-2 victory over the Cleveland Crusaders in the first game of the best-of-seven World Hockey Association Eastern Division championships.

WHA Playoff

New England 3, Cleveland 2 (Sheehy 2, Pleau; Buchanan, Pamplin). (New England leads best-of-7 series, 1-0.)



Observer

What Fools These...

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Everybody is so enlightened these days about relations between the sexes that relations between the sexes hardly seem like relations anymore.



Baker

It is sad to see them going the way of baseball, but the hardest part is composing the notes to notify old friends of their obsolescence. I have just mailed such a note to poor dear Othello.

My dear old friend, I said, you can be no more distressed than I to learn that jealousy is regarded by the great majority of young people interviewed for The New York Times as hopelessly passé and definitely tiresome.

To have killed dear Desdemona for jealousy—. How cruel are the whims of time. In the ultimate enlightenment at which we have now arrived your "tragedy"—will Othello ever forgive me those quotation marks?—Your "tragedy" no longer merits the attention of sexually mature youth.

Demanding fidelity was selfish of you. Did you not see that trying to own another's body would make you nothing better than a slave master? I regret, dear misguided old Moor, that you would seem relevant to us today only if you had had the wisdom to share her liberally with Cassio and the Venetian Senate, and to release your own suppressed desires more healthily by bedding Iago.

* * *

It will be harder writing to Caesar. He can be vindictive in reply. It will never do to put the case plainly, to tell him outright that it is simply old hat for anybody, but especially Caesar, to have a wife—much less a wife who is above suspicion.

"Julius," I might say, "enlightenment must eventually overtake us all—even Caesar."

Writing to Penelope was rather fun. Ulysses, as you know, has been carooming around the Mediterranean for years having a ball while poor, simple-minded Penelope sits home in Ithaca resisting suitors. I told her about swinging.

Let us face it, my dear old straight Penelope, I told her, the day when wives sit home at Ithaca while hubby cuts up at conventions from one end of the Mediterranean to the other—those days have given way to enlightenment.

Unless you want to be the joke of the late 20th century, you had better tear the suits off a few of those suitors this coming weekend and stop being so uptight about your natural healthy desires.

If the tone of this note seems brassy and coarse, it may be because I have just finished writing to my great old friend and idol, Romeo Montague. My greatest ambition had always been to burn with a monogamous passion so fierce that I might climb the highest balcony.

Forgive this embarrassing confession. I intruded it only to indicate how hard it was to break the news to Romeo.

It was all just damned childish silliness, Romeo, I told him, trying to strike a virile note. Machismo is important to Romeo with his Latin blood. His favorite writer was Ernest Hemingway.

* * *

You made too much of sex, Romeo, I told him. And what is sex? As we now perceive, thanks to our enlightenment, sex is mainly sex. a sigh is just a sigh. A handshake can be far more vital, Romeo, because as we now know, the important thing in life is not sex but communicating, and there can be more communicating in a simple handshake than in all the balcony climbing in Verona.

Oh, Romeo, oh, Romeo! It was so—so—so *straight* of you to insist on getting married. I mean, Lord! A friar even! A church ceremony!

If you had wanted to speak to us here in the enlightened lavender twilight of the 20th century, Romeo, you could have done it so beautifully, just by getting together with Mercutio and Tybalt and Paris and Juliet and some of the other Verona girls who hung out around the fountain, and gone off to Rimini and lived in a commune. But married!

That was the hardest letter to write. To the idol after whom one's own life had been patterned. It had not seemed such a bad life until then. Not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door, perhaps, but it seemed likely to do. And now, the enlightenment. . . .

Ah, well. Who gets the bad news next? Emma Bovary.

"Poor dear Emma: Dreadful news—"

Greek Tomb

TAORMINA, Sicily, April 19 (AP).—Workers digging foundations for a new building at Giardini, a section of Taormina, have unearthed a Greek tomb about 2,200 years old. The tomb contained a well-preserved skeleton, 10 vases of various forms and a bronze medal.

Sound Poetry As a Life's Work

By Edmund Naughton

LONDON (IHT).—When Lewis Carroll in 1865 wrote,

"Twas brillig and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe"

that was the beginning of sound poetry, according to British sound poet Bob Cobbing. It has had its ups and downs since, but has climbed upwards in public interest in England since the 1960s.

Mr. Cobbing, a bearded 53-year-old, occupies the basement and first floor of a high-ceilinged brick house near central London. His walls are covered with relics of his previous career as a painter.

He covers the length and breadth of the country giving sound poetry readings (if they can be called that) and next Tuesday will be attending an international sound poetry festival in Stockholm where he claims one may hear "the finest electronic music anywhere"—which is his opinion of Swedish sound poetry.

The Swedes, however, like to concentrate on computers, recorders and machines, and Mr. Cobbing, who is amply gifted with a deep Shakespearean bellow, likes to focus on the human voice.

His concept is to use the human voice as a musical instrument to bring the poem to its true potential. On occasion he will bring a leather briefcase stuffed with whistles, toy drums and sticks to a reading and then recruit a piano player, with the aim of making the human voice and the instruments inseparable.

His poems can sound like the witches from "Macbeth" talking in their sleep, but his aim is to make it a "ballet of the speech organs."

The aim, according to him, is "to create areas in which to live. To turn poetry away from the didactic and stimulate emotion."

"Of course," he says, "the best poetry does stimulate emotion, but there's more room to stimulate it in sound poetry. I don't like the idea of the poet as a dictator to others. I think poems"—he pronounces poem in a distinctly British way—"should be sound signals. Signals for people to do what they like with them."

Mr. Cobbing, who has been a landscape gardener, a farm worker, a conscientious objector in World War II and a teacher of mathematics, French, art and Esperanto, came to sound poetry in 1964. He admits Esperanto may have steered him to his life's work.

He had written some conventional poetry before, but he conceived the idea of doing "an alphabet of sounds" and wrote the first two in the spring of that year. In the fall he came down with the flu, stayed home with a high temperature and went through the rest of the alphabet.

"When I finished I said to myself this is me."

He likes to write poems that juxtapose long, drawn-out sounds against quick sounds. The long, drawn-out sounds, he says, "sound like a drone in music." He has drawn on 23 different languages for his sounds, and used the names of the creatures because the onomatopoeia communicates. He may like his poems to be a rigorous composition of a mathematical permutation, systematically varying letters and syllables, but he will at a reading hand out copies and encourage others to join in and make whatever variations they like so that "it has the same spontaneity as jazz."

He may use tape recorders to show audiences what his poems are meant to sound like, or draw on his experience as an artist to create patterns of letters to draw the eye over the sound, but down deep he wants everybody to get into the act.

He will pass out his drums and whistles and sticks among the audience. He will prance and parade as he bellows and always encourage people to join in.

Asked what effect sound poetry might have on people, Mr. Cobbing said it might lead people to be "vegetarian in their eating habits and anarchists in their politics. Vegetarians," he said, "because it is a healthgiving activity that opens one's lungs to the fresh air. Anarchists because poetry is ceasing to be didactic and going into something which people can share. It is an anti-authoritarian, anti-state-controlled attitude."

He also believes sound poetry can induce something like a religious experience.

Mr. Cobbing recalls arriving at a session in Lancashire that was to last eight hours; because of heavy snow he was the only poet there.

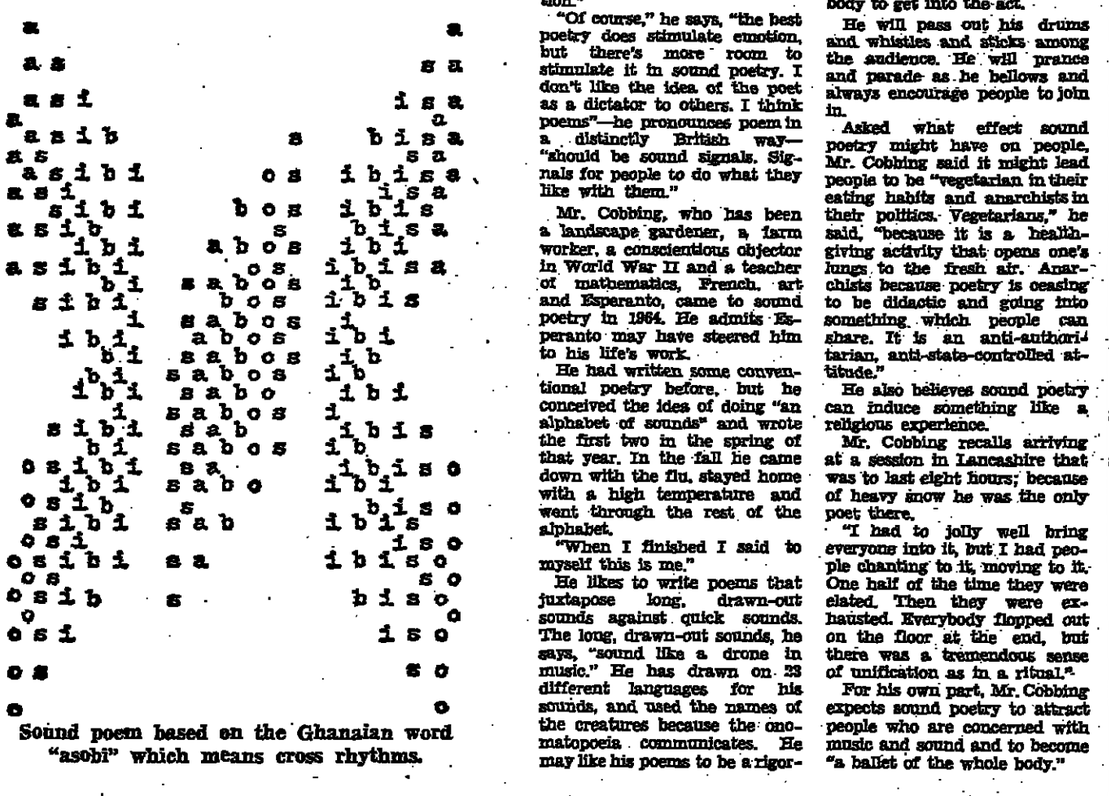
"I had to jolly well bring everyone into it, but I had people chanting to it, moving to it. One half of the time they were elated. Then they were exhausted. Everybody flopped out on the floor at the end, but there was a tremendous sense of unification as in a ritual."

For his own part, Mr. Cobbing expects sound poetry to attract people who are concerned with music and sound and to become "a ballet of the whole body."



Graham Keen.

Sound poet Bob Cobbing reciting.



Sound poem based on the Ghanaian word "asobi" which means cross rhythms.

PEOPLE: *Princeton, Not Students, Accepts Marcos's Daughter*

Imee Marcos, daughter of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, has been admitted to Princeton University for the 1973-74 academic year—and stirred up a campus row. Students have vowed to organize a protest—they object to the alleged strong arm tactics of Marcos who declared martial law in the Philippines last year. Citing extra security precautions that would be necessary to insure the safety of Miss Marcos, a group of five students and a professor declared in a letter to the Daily Princetonian that the admission of Miss Marcos "constituted a threat to the academic life of the university." A spokesman for the university pointed out that admissions decisions are based on individual and personal qualifications and that "the admissions office does not and will not apply political tests of any kind in its consideration of cases."

* * *

The thief and the saint: In Müldorf, West Germany, a man broke into the church and tried to pry open the collection box. Suddenly he was hit from behind *on* the head. He cried out. The priest rushed in. The police arrived. The man was arrested. About that blow: seems a small statue of Brother Konrad, patron saint of Bavaria's poor, tumbled from its niche just above the collection box, striking the man on the head.

* * *

The gentleman's gentleman was no gentleman. Or was he? Wednesday butler Anthony Collingwood, 65, was sentenced by a court in Lewes, England, to six years in prison for theft. He stole art treasures worth £277,000 from Brodie Hill House, a country mansion where he was butler to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clarke. Almost all the property was later recovered.

After sentencing, Collingwood said to the judge: "I am much obliged, my lord." As for Mrs. Clarke, she said: "He always looked the perfect butler and to me he was. I shall wait for him. He is my man."

* * *

SUED: Actor Darren McGavin, 47, by ex-wife in Santa Monica, Calif. Mrs. McGavin is seeking $4,600 in back alimony and support for their three children. The couple was divorced in June, 1969.

Justice is blind when it comes to marriage. Or so it would seem from the ruling handed down by an appeals court in London this week. Cheryl Simms's fiancé Derek Harrington stabbed her in a lovers' tiff and was sent to jail for two years. She forgave him but the court wouldn't—her request to reduce the sentence so they could marry has been denied.

* * *

The Torbay, England, council has approved a new form of punishment for young lawbreakers. Instead of sending them to a juvenile prison, they plan to sentence them to a stay in the countryside in a camper purchased by the town. Hell on wheels.

* * *

MARRIED: Earl Warren jr., 42, to Antoinette Mira Buerk, 33, a widow who works as a legal secretary, in Sacramento, Calif. The marriage took place eight days after Warren divorced Cico Patricia Kent, his wife of 17 years. DROPPED: Charges of heroin possession against actress-singer Barbara McNair in Newark, N.J. But a grand jury indicted her husband-manager, Rick Mamsie, 32, on charges of "attempting to possess a heroin compound"—whatever that means. The two were arrested last October at the Playboy Club in Mcafee, N.J., where Miss McNair was performing. Federal agents said then that the couple had accepted a half-ounce of heroin delivered to Miss McNair's dressing room by narcotics agents posing as delivery men.

* * *

A spokesman for Frank Sinatra said Thursday that the singer will end his two-year retirement to star in a television special this fall. Sinatra's only appearances since he announced his retirement in June, 1971, have been at political functions, including Tuesday night's state dinner for Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti at the White House. The spokesman said Sinatra will do a one-hour television special. He said that the singer would have no comment on his plans.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

Vatican Opens Two Museums

VATICAN CITY, April 19 (AP).—Coats of mail and gala carriages went on display Thursday at the Vatican's new historical museum.

The Vatican also opened an ethnological museum grouping art objects and documentation from various parts of the world. It includes documents on the cult of the dead, on the doctrine of Confucius, on the Buddhist and Islamic religions as well as objects from primitive tribes of Africa and South America.

The historical museum, ordered by Pope Paul VI, contains such objects as the flag of the last military motorboat of the Vatican fleet. The boat surrendered to the Italian Navy in 1860.

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